



JENKS THE NOMINEE.

THE ALTOONA CONVENTION NAMED HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

Centre County's Boom Landed This Man at the Head of the Democratic Ticket.—A Strong Candidate Against Quay Bossism.—The Balance of the Ticket.

The State Democratic Convention in session at Altoona last night nominated the following ticket:

Governor, George A. Jenks, of Jefferson.

Lieutenant governor, William H. Sowden, of Lehigh.

Secretary of internal affairs, P. C. Delacy, of Scranton.

Congress-at-large, Jere N. Weiler, of Carbon; F. P. Iams, of Allegheny.

Superior court judges, Wm. Trickett, Cumberland; C. M. Bower, of Centre.

The convention was dominated by the friends of William J. Bryan, led by Col. James M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh. Notwithstanding this fact, an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate entirely to state issues.

Although his defeat was certain Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, remained in the fight to the finish.

Aside from the brief paragraph supporting the government in its position in the war with Spain, the platform relates entirely to Republican misrule in the state and the steps that should be taken to produce a change.

Altoona has been the mecca of Democracy since Monday. Admirers of each candidate came in throngs, and the city was crowded.

The convention convened in session at noon yesterday and lasted until 11 last night, and was a decidedly lively gathering. A recess was held from 5 o'clock to 7, when the ticket was nominated.

The vote on first ballot for Governor which elected Jenks, was: Jenks, 305; Gordon, 116; Coffroth, 2; Cochran, 1. One ballot only was required for the balance of the ticket.

At 12:45 this morning the convention adjourned.

Before the War.

Before the war we must have been a tame and uninteresting people, accustomed to plod along, working eight hours a day or less if possible. Our principal life was to draw enough pay to meet the bills. This is before the war. The roar of distant guns aroused us from this stolid indifference. Bands began to play, flags popped up everywhere, and every man discovered that he was a patriot if not a hero.

A Tax Collector's Troubles.

Erie county has a sad case. Dell Kitts was school tax collector in Summit township. He deposited his collections in the Benson bank, at Waterford, and the bank failed. He was called upon by the school board to settle in full and could not do it. His property was seized and is to be sold by the sheriff. Yet Mr. Kitts has always been a good name and no one questions his honesty.

Reward.

It has been rumored by certain persons who desire to hurt our business that we are trying to persuade people not to patronize our newly appointed postmistress, so either of us hereby offer \$25.00 to any person bringing us an individual who truthfully says we intimated any such a thing to them.

S. M. SWARTZ & SON,
Tusseyville, Pa.

Quotas of Counties.

The state's quota of volunteers to meet the call for 75,000 men is 15,010. The quota for nearby counties is as follows: Lycoming, 317; Centre, 109; Clearfield, 109; Clinton, 109; Elk, 109; Montour, 109; Northumberland, 218.

Had a Bad Fall.

Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. James Durst, east of town, drove to Pleasant Gap, to witness the flag raising. As she alighted from the buggy, she slipped on a loose round stone, and fell heavily. She badly wrenched her ankle, probably breaking a bone.

National Relief Day.

Sunday, July 3, is the day selected by the National Relief Commission for a special call to every pastor and church in the country for aid in the work of relief for soldiers in the field, and care for their families at home.

"I think De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

SANTIAGO MUST FALL.

The American Army in Sight of the City.—The Spanish Hemmed In.

Gen. Shafter with the American army is in plain sight of Santiago, and has the Spanish city completely hemmed in.

An opinion prevails that within the next day or two Gen. Shafter will have begun his attack on the city, and it is expected that the city will fall in forty-eight hours.

The Spanish force is about equal to that of the Americans. The city is strongly fortified, and a battle with great loss of life on each side can be expected before the Spaniards surrender.

Since landing on Cuban soil over a week ago the American army has met with little resistance, and steady advances have been made until the army is now encamped within four miles of the city. The army has cut off the water supply to Santiago, and the city cannot hold out long.

Shafter has mounted siege guns and when ready will bombard the Spanish forts and attack with the army.

Admiral Sampson is guarding the entrance to the harbor. He will force an entrance and destroy Cervera's fleet.

8000 Spanish troops are marching to reinforce the city. They will not be allowed to enter, and a battle may be expected before the city is attacked.

GRAMLEY DISCHARGED.

Released on Charge of Counterfeiting for Lack of Evidence.

The final hearing of Clark M. Gramley, of Rebersburg, was held yesterday at the office of United States Commissioner McLeod, at Altoona, on the charge of counterfeiting, and for lack of sufficient evidence he was discharged from custody.

Gramley was arrested several weeks ago by United States Secret service detectives, along with Valentine Breon, of Madisonburg, and Charles Bartges, of Loganton, all charged with making and circulating counterfeit coin. They were confined in the Blair county jail at Hollidaysburg, for a hearing. Gramley was released on \$1000 bail for a hearing June 29, and the others were bound over for trial before the United States District court, the evidence at the hearing strongly incriminating both.

At the hearing Tuesday the detectives who testified at the first hearing did not appear, and he was released. He returned to his home at Rebersburg on Tuesday morning. Both Breon and Bartges being unable to furnish the bail required are still confined in the Hollidaysburg jail to await their trial.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. Parker Mitchell, of Howard, and Katherine Williams, of Bellefonte.

Michael E. Hess, of Knox, Clarion county, and Rebecca E. Jodon, of Aaronsburg.

Frank B. Sprinkle, of Tyrone, and Minnie Daughenbaugh, of Port Matilda.

Harry H. Bowers, and Minnie Miller of Moshannon.

F. W. Meyer, of New York, and Mary J. Twigg, of Rush twp.

Daniel McGahan, of Huntingdon, and Lillie Gill, of Pleasant Gap.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad: For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 4, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets to the general public on June 20 to August 4, good to return until August 10, inclusive, from stations on its line in Pennsylvania, and from Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Canandaigua, N. Y., and principal intermediate stations, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates.

Keep Your Money.

If a man comes your way claiming to be an agent of the government in quest of horses, wants to buy two or three and gives in exchange a check for an amount larger than the debt and wishes you to pay the difference in money, run him off your premises. He is an impostor and is trying to get away with your money.

No Paper Next Week.

According to the time honored custom no paper will be issued from this office next week, as all hands want a couple days vacation. The office will be open at all times for the transaction of other business.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

A Number of Republicans Who are Anxious to Leave their County.

Since the Democratic county convention political circles in the county have not been seriously agitated. The Democrats have made their nominations, and the coming fun on hand is the Republican primaries billed for four or five weeks later the date to be determined on.

As yet there are but few Republicans who have had the temerity to announce. For Congress Wm. C. Arnold the present incumbent, is out asking for a third term. He was turned down by the Republican state convention, for congressman-at-large, and is compelled now to come out straight and ask the voters of the district for support—something he does not relish. In the Legislature both John A. Daly, of Curtin township, and E. F. Townsend, of Phillipsburg, are out. They will not have the field to themselves by any means. Harry R. Curtin, who suffered such ignominious defeat a couple years ago, is flitting around and pumping his friends in their opinion whether he would get it in the neck again, and trying to explain away why he voted for certain measures at Harrisburg. As Penns valley has been completely ignored by the Republicans for several years, Charley Long, of Spring Mills, is thinking seriously of insisting on this side of the mountain having some representation or there'll be some trouble in the camp. On a square shake Charley will give the slate makers a great deal of trouble. He has worked hard for his party and will insist on some recognition.

For Prothonotary, the most lucrative job in the county, there promises to be a lively fight. A. C. Williams, of Huston township, has been hustling around for many weeks past. He is a school teacher and is very anxious to give up his job. James Gregg, son of the late Col. Andrew Gregg, of near Centre Hall, has shield his castor into the ring and is pushing his claims to beat the band. In the race he gives promise to be among the leaders at the finish. Right around home here there is some fun in its infancy. Potter township has two candidates who have claims to push forward, and unless some concession is made either to influence a withdrawal, ex-county Commissioner James Strohm, of Centre Hill, and George M. Boal, west of Centre Hall, will be out. Both are strong candidates and have had feelers out for them many days. The next few weeks will tell where they are at.

Recognizing that it would be impossible to defeat the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, the Republicans will not nominate a candidate for the office, and N. B. Spangler will have the field to himself.

The Terrible Vesuvius.

The officers are elated over the success of the Vesuvius. They expect to accomplish much in the future. The officers are anxious to try her against Morro Fortes, which presents a fine mark.

As the identity of the Vesuvius is well known to the enemy during the day, she holds a position on one side, screened by and under cover of the flagship. The three big gun tubs rising diagonally from her deck are covered by a square black canvas.

At night she slips down through the fleet to within a few hundred yards of Morro battery, fires a few shells and then quietly withdraws without the enemy having found her location. This operation has been repeated for five nights.

She fires three shells on each trip. There is no flesh, no smoke or noise emitted from those terrible engines of destruction, and the first intimation the Spaniards have of danger is the terrific explosion of 250 pounds of gun cotton dangerously close.

Fire Works Will Cost More.

The small boy will not get so many squibs this Fourth as in former years by reason of the increase in the price, caused by the American-Spanish war. Since the Cuban trouble reached a crisis the price on Chinese imported squibs has increased 100 per cent. and American-made fire works 40 per cent. Last year two packs of sixty squibs each, of Chinese make, could be purchased for five cents, this year they will cost five cents for a pack. The greater part of fire works used in the United States other than the small squibs and including the big crackers, sky rockets, Roman candles, etc., are manufactured in this country. The rise in the prices has had no effect on the purchasers and the makers can hardly keep up with the demand.

SAW MILL FOR SALE, in narrows, near Lamar, a portable outfit, with shingle mill, all in good running order. Purchaser can have about 200,000 feet of sawing before moving the mill. Terms reasonable. Apply to Adam S. Bierly, Penn Cave.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE AMERICAN FIGHTER HAS NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD.

Gen. Shafter is Conducting His Own Campaign in Cuba, and that is the Reason the Donas are Failing Back.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Gen. Shafter's army, by its victories in every engagement that any portion of it has had with the Spaniards since its landing in Cuba, is demonstrating to the world what we knew all the time; that the American soldier is no whit behind the American sailor in fighting qualities, and as a fighter the American sailor has never been surpassed. Shafter has driven the enemy into the main fortifications surrounding Santiago, and if he is not interfered with from Washington will soon capture the town by assault. For the first time during the war we have had a considerable number of killed and wounded, but every man who volunteers to fight knows that he must take his chances.

It is claimed by friends of the administration that Shafter is being allowed to conduct the campaign against Santiago in his own way, without orders from Washington, but there have been several things said and done by members of the administration which have been sufficient to cause a doubt of that claim to be entertained, and if it turns out that Shafter waits for the reinforcements that have been sent, and are to be sent him before attacking the main fortifications at Santiago, it will be very safe to wager that the delay will be the result of Washington orders. For some mysterious reason the administration has become alarmed less the garrison at Santiago should prove strong enough to defeat an attack by Shafter, and members of it have publicly expressed the hope that he would not make a general attack until the reinforcements reached him. This feeling was so strong that arrangements were all completed to send Gen. Miles to Tampa for the purpose of taking about 15,000 troops to Santiago, but for some equally mysterious reason Miles did not go. Some say that Miles feared that he would be charged with trying to pilfer glory that properly belonged to Shafter, and persuaded the administration to change its plans—not a difficult task, in view of his habit of making changes from day to day.

Such a hubbub has been raised among the Republicans of the House by the manner in which that alleged Currency Reform bill was reported to the House from the committee on Banking and Currency—tickety is openly charged by some members of the committee—that it has been found necessary to recall the bill from the calendar, in order that radical changes may be made in the wording of the report and of the bill. Many of the Republicans of the House were unwilling to be so strongly committed to the perpetuation of the single gold standard as this bill and report made them, on the eve of a Congressional campaign. Some of them say, with a wink, that after the election the bill can be taken up and passed without danger.

The announcement that ex-Senator Blackburn, of Ky., is to be a brigadier general in the volunteer army was a positive pleasure to many persons, for few, if any, ever made more warm friends during their long service in Congress than "Joe" Blackburn did.

The Senate committee on Claims has begun the investigation directed by resolution of the Senate as to the payment to a lobbyist of a large percentage of the \$238,000 recently paid to the Southern Methodist Book concern, by act of Congress, for war damages to its property at Nashville, Tenn.

The investigation was dead easy, as Mr. Barbee, agent of the book concern, told the committee that 33 per cent. of the money received had been paid to Mr. Stahlman, who had been the attorney at Washington of the book concern; and he added that he considered the employment of an attorney to aid in the pushing the settlement of the old claim was a matter that concerned only the book concern, and that he had not at any time considered himself under any obligations to inform Senators or others of the nature of the contract made with the attorney. Mr. Stahlman, the attorney, told the committee that he had received the pay for his services, and that he did not mention the nature of his contract while the matter was pending in Congress, because to have done so would have been to prejudice the claim, and to prevent its being voted upon on its merits. Those two witnesses appear to have told the committee everything it was directed to find out. There is some curiosity to know whether the committee will recommend any action and if so, what. If it be a crime to employ an attorney to lobby a claim through Congress, about every claim-

ant who has had or now has claims before that body has been or is guilty.

It will be seen this week whether the thirty-odd Senators who are opposed to the annexation of Hawaii can succeed in preventing the fifty-odd Senators who favor annexation getting the annexation resolution to a vote. The screws are being put on by the majority. Some of the opponents of annexation frankly admit that they will not aid in filibustering to prevent a vote, but others still say that they will resort to any sort of tactics to stave off a vote. Butting one's head against a brick wall is neither pleasant nor profitable, and the chances are that the opposition will gracefully throw up the sponge and allow the resolution to be adopted without attempting a lengthy filibuster, after they have all had their say against annexation.

About Postage Stamps.

During the next year the postage stamps will be printed at the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department instead of by private contractors. The contract will amount to over \$62,500,000 even at the extraordinary low price charged. The ordinary postage stamp will be furnished at five cents a thousand, postage due stamps at four cents a thousand. The contract contemplates a total of 3,063,633,885 ordinary stamps, 4,346,350 special delivery stamps, 5,644,229 newspaper stamps and 19,573,150 postage due stamps. The largest number of any one denomination to be printed will be the two cent postage stamps, the total being 2,729,767,325; of the one-cent stamps 1,341,527,650 will be printed. The smallest number of any one variety will be 4,420 \$50 stamps, which are used for newspapers mailed in bulk. The number of \$100 stamps to be printed will be 12,915. There has been an enormous increase in the stamp business. Ten years ago, in 1888, the total value of stamps issued was \$38,298,741; today it is \$62,500,000; twenty years ago, in 1878, the total was only \$21,180,558.90.

Charges Against Borough Councilmen.

Thirteen members of the Borough Council of Shenandoah, who served in the body during 1897, and two ex-members of the body, who served during the same year, were arraigned before Justice Toomey on Friday, charged by Borough Auditors Ploppert, McDonald and Byrne with issuing illegal orders in payment of materials supplied to and work performed for the borough during the year stated. The specific charge is that orders were issued to several of the accused themselves for work performed and materials furnished in violation of the act of Assembly prohibiting members of Borough Councils from having direct or indirect interest in contracts, or receiving money directly or indirectly for services. The auditors submitted testimony, after which the Justice required each of the defendants to furnish \$300 bail for trial at court.

This is a case in which there were auditors who audited.

As to Killing Birds.

It should be remembered by those who are in the habit of shooting any bird that comes within their reach, that the killing, wounding or trapping of any birds of song, cat-bird, robin, woodpecker, blue-bird, yellow-bird or any other bird not a game bird, is indictable as a criminal offense, and any person convicted of such an offense is subject to pay costs of prosecution and a fine not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and to be imprisoned. One-half the fine goes to the informer. This is an excellent law and should be rigidly enforced.

A Man of Wide Experience.

An exchange says: "As a traveler was writing his name on a rural hotel register recently, a bed bug appeared and took its way across the page. The traveler paused and remarked: 'I've been bed by Lewistown fleas, bitten by Huntingdon spiders and interviewed by Altoona greybacks, but I'll be darned if I ever was in a place where the bedbugs looked over the hotel register to find out where your room was.'"

Reduced Rates to Nashville

via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Christian Endeavor Convention.—On account of the Christian Endeavor International Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets of the continuous-passenger, ironclad signature form, from stations on its line to Nashville, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold, and good going, July 2 to 5; returning, tickets will be good to leave Nashville to July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with agent of terminal line at Nashville on or before July 15, return limit may be extended to leave Nashville to August 1, 1898, inclusive.

—Subscribe for the Reporter.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Oh! Dewey did them brown,
And hobson he played hob,
And Shafter now goes down
To finish up the mob
And Blanco will soon will be
A quakin' and a shakin'
When the "Yankee pigs" turn in
To cure the Spanish bacon.

The editor is at the Altoona convention.

Frank Bradford's home now has the most massive porch in town.

Our farmers are in the midst of hay-making, and harvest is close on.

Mrs. Daniel Fleisher, of this place, is not in the best of health at this time.

Haven't heard of any big snake stories this season. Is the world getting better?

It is reported the huckleberry and blackberry crop will be large in the mountain districts.

Our dealers in harvesters are laying in wagon loads of binder twine; a sign that harvest is near.

Monday was not as good a hay day as farmers who cut their grass Friday and Saturday hoped for.

Streams showed considerable falling away in the past ten days, yet there is no real scarcity of water.

Dr. Frank, of Millheim, informs us there is considerable sickness in his field of practice, many cases being fever.

The United Evangelicals of this place are making improvements on their church and getting it ready for a re-dedication.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for Sunday, July 3, at Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at St. Johns church, 2 p. m.; at Georges valley, 10 a. m.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the hearing of Gramley, Breon, and Bartges, before the U. S. Commissioner, on the charge of counterfeiting.

The most beautiful rose is the home of a variety of tiny insects, and they pay no rent for all the beauty and fragrance that surround them.

Within 4 miles to the north and 10 to the east of Centre Hall, two of the largest flags in the world laugh to the breeze 400 feet above ground.

John Thomas, one of the best young men of our town, has enlisted, and left on Tuesday for camp at Chickamauga. John will make a good defender of the old flag.

Mrs. Billmyer, of Poe Mills, had a three week's siege of typhoid fever, but we are pleased to say, is now on a fair way to recovery under the treatment of Dr. Frank.

At a meeting of the Centre county committee on Farmers' Institutes for the county, it was decided to hold the coming institutes at Madisonburg and Boalsburg, next winter.

Mr. Stover, the agent at Paddy mountain station, uses a railroad bicycle, to go to and from his home at Coburn, morn and eve, making a mile in 3 1/2 minutes, distance near 5 miles.

A few days ago while some men were at work at Ingley, below Coburn, a mare while stepping from tie to tie across a tressel, got too near the edge and tumbled over, being killed by the fall.

The water mains in the boro' part of the new water plant are laid and covered and an enthusiastic councilman declares water can be thrown over any church steeple in town. Now pass the free ham around.

A deep well has just been finished by our townsman, Al. Krapa, who is usually successful in drilling. The well is on the property of Frank Black, of Pinegrove, and has a depth of 207 feet. A stream of soft water was obtained.

The contract price for digging and covering ditch and laying pipe for the boro' water plant is something like \$2 per rod, depth of ditch being from 3 to 4 feet. The same work was done by the old water company for 90 cents per rod, 3 feet depth, at a time when every thing was high and the contractor made money by it.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Charles P. Johnson, a well-known attorney at Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Fotters, Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LANDING THE ARMY.

Shafter's Men Debark at Baiquiri Without Resistance.

SAMPSON SHELLS SHORE

Battleship Texas Engages the West Battery at Cabanas and Loses One of Her Men—Mines Recovered From the Channel at Guantanamo Prior to the Invasion—Communication Established.

A Washington special says: Official despatches received by both Secretaries, Alger and Long, indicate that the landing of troops was effected at Baiquiri, and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a despatch received by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

Playa del Este.
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
Off Baiquiri, Cuba.—Landing at Baiquiri successful. Very little, if any, resistance. [Signed.] SHAFTER.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his despatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este. The text of the despatch translated from the Navy Department cipher is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Suwannee shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo. [Signed.] SAMPSON."

Baiquiri, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, (Special).—The American troops landed at Baiquiri, seven miles east of Santiago. The vanguard of 3,000 men were protected by the fire of the fleet, which at the same time was bombarding Aguadores, Cabanas, Siboney and Juraguá, fortified places to the east and west of Santiago, which it was necessary to clear away before advancing to Santiago.

Simultaneously, a force of 1,000 Cubans, under the insurgent general, Demetrio Castillo, was covering the debarkation. They were transferred by the navy from Aserradores to Sigua, where they were joined by a force of 500 other Cubans. The combined force was to attack the Spanish at Daiquiri.

When the landing of the Americans began the Spanish was exposed to a heavy fire from the coast, and a rain of Mauseur bullets from the Cubans, who were commanding constantly the land batteries at Cabanas and Aguadores.

These batteries, according to Admiral Sampson, have done the best work of defense that the Spaniards have done hereabouts, and yet their guns were the best the enemy has yet shown.

General Shafter's plan of landing and attack was unfolded by himself to Generals Garcia and Rabi, and to Generals Castillo, Goagula and Demetrio, in Rabi's camp at Aserradores.

Engineers accompanied General Shafter to Aserradores, which place was found to be of no advantage as a landing place. The government map shows the road thence to Santiago; but it is a mere mule-path. A good coral road, passable at all seasons, connects Baiquiri with Santiago and there is an abundance of good water at Daiquiri. The troops will stay at Daiquiri two days.

Before the final attack on Santiago, they will have to take the batteries at Aguadores and Cabanas to control Santiago city, and also destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet, if he does not come out before to meet Sampson. A Cuban who had deserted from the Spanish ranks surrendered to the Maribhead, saying that he was unable longer to endure the starvation rations issued to the Spanish troops. He declared that there were many others in the same condition and anxious to surrender.

IMPRESSING STEAMERS NOW.

Government Determines to Seize Vessels on the Pacific Coast.

A San Francisco special says: The government has taken a firm stand with regard to securing transports to carry troops to Manila, and from this time forward impressment will be the rule until enough vessels have been secured.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport has been impressed. This makes the sixth vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Company, which is in the service of the government. The steamer was thoroughly fumigated and has gone to the mail dock. Her cargo will be discharged as rapidly as possible, and then the work of fitting her out will begin. The Peru is due from the Orient on June 24, and the City of Rio de Janeiro follows her on July 5. Both steamers will probably be taken.

The Alameda is due from Australia and Honolulu on June 28, and the government agents will swoop down on her. This will leave the Oceanic Steamship Company with only the Mariposa on the Australian route, and no steamer on the Honolulu route.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The police of London say that John Trodd, who shot Count Arco-Valley, the Secretary of the German embassy, really intended to shoot Col. John Hay, the American ambassador.

Lord William Frederic Ernest Seymour has been gazetted commander of the British troops in Canada.

The French Cabinet, headed by Premier Melles, resigned in a body, and it is expected that M. Ribot, former premier and minister of finance, will be invited to form a new ministry.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, France and Russia are pressing new territorial claims at Foo Chow and Kin Chow, in Manchuria.

The Peruvian Congress opened at Lima in the presence of a large gathering of notable people. President Pierola read his presidential message.

A large English company has been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 to work the iron deposits at Bay de Verde, a fishing settlement on the north side of Concepcion bay, Newfoundland.

Elevant, the anarchist, who on January 19 last stabbed M. Renard, an agent of the Paris police, was sentenced to death in Paris.

Chinese students have formed a strong secret society for the development of the Chinese army and a spirit of antagonism to foreigners.

HOW GENERAL SHAFTER'S TROOPS LANDED.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

THE NEWS.

According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar it is reported there from San Fernando, near Cadiz, that the correspondent of the New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

A jury in the United States Court at Charleston, W. Va., found a verdict of \$4,000 damages in favor of J. W. Gosborn against Sheriff Copenhaver, ex-Sheriff Silman, County Clerk Stanton and others. Suit was brought for \$100,000 for conspiracy, malicious prosecution and defamation of character. It grew out of a political fight. An appeal will be taken.

William Woodruff was held up by foot-pads near Slaterville, W. Va., and beaten so badly that he died. Only a few dollars were secured.

Business circles in Kansas City, Mo., are surprised by the announcement that the Citizens' National Bank, the oldest National Bank in Kansas City, has been absorbed by the Union National. The merged bank, it is said, was not doing a profitable business. Without any previous notice the two banks opened under one management.

The British consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such American interests in Havana as was necessary left it, his care, to quit Havana for home on leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jerome, vice consul, will assume charge of the consulate, along with the care of American interests.

Captain Maurice Langhorne, a famous figure in Confederate history, is dead at his home at Kansas City, Mo., of cancer. Captain Langhorne was born in Virginia in 1834. In the late war he received promotion for his bravery and won honors under Gen. Joe Shelby in the latter's Mexican campaign. The story of Langhorne's holding Waxahatchie with a small force of soldiers is familiar.

With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the American expedition which is to be sent to Porto Rico, General Miles said that the matter of his future was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss. "I expect to go to both Porto Rico and Cuba at some time, but I cannot now say when."

The old Habersham Rice Mills, a block of the oldest buildings in Savannah, Ga., one of them having been built in 1828, were destroyed by fire. The fire was started by lightning. The buildings were among the most historic in Savannah. One of them was fitted up at one time for the purpose of tendering a ball to Henry Clay, but he was not elected President, and the ball was never given. Loss covered by insurance.

For several days the French Cable Company has been trying to re-establish its broken cable between Mole St. Nicholas and Guantanamo and Santiago. It is understood that the United States authorities will permit this cable to be worked commercially under the supervision of its censor, as is the case with the cable between Havana and Key West.

George Campbell and Peter Olsen were drowned at Thunder Bay, Wis., while engaged at work in a diving bell recovering the cargo of the sunken steamer Powellic, which was lost about a year ago. Campbell was the founder of the famous diving bell and a son of Gardiner Campbell, founder of the Centennial bell. When the bell was raised it was found that both men had been drowned as they were working by water, which burst through one of the glass windows.

John Zimmons, an inmate of the State prison at Trenton, N. J., hanged himself in his cell with a cord which he obtained in one of the shops. Before hanging himself he wrote a letter, begging his mother's forgiveness.

Fire entirely destroyed the Paxton rolling mill at Harrisburg, Pa., owned by the Central Iron and Steel Company. The mill had not been in active use for some time, until recently, when the flanging department was placed in this building. The loss will reach \$40,000, partially insured. The fire originated near the furnace, and was caused by the ignition of the woodwork.

47,000 TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Organizing an Ambulance Corps—Campaign Against the Canteens.

Chickamauga National Military Park. (Special).—There are now at the park nearly 47,000 men, and these are being added to daily by from 500 to 700 recruits.

For the first time in the history of the United States an ambulance corps is being organized. England, Germany and France have such corps in their armies, but it is a new undertaking for this government. The object of this organization is to facilitate the proper handling of the sick and wounded on the field.

The corps will have attached to it skilled physicians, surgeons and stewards, with a full supply of attendants, will number one hundred and fifty. They have twenty-five ambulances, twenty-eight horses and seventy-six mules, together with wagons and harness for moving their equipment. There is a driver and an orderly for each ambulance.

The chaplains of nearly all of the various regiments now encamped at Chickamauga Park have begun a vigorous crusade against the many regimental canteens, or saloons. The fight is yet in its incipency, but it promises to be waged with unrelenting vigor and if the chaplains can obtain the co-operation of the army officials the canteens will soon be a thing of the past.

RUMORED PORTO RICO BATTLE.
Spanish Say an American Cruiser Was Driven Away.

A despatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says:

"An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella, a gunboat, and the Terror sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately.

"One Spaniard was killed and three were wounded."

ARMY ALL ASHORE.

Shafter's Force Disembarked Without Loss of a Man.

STRATEGY SUCCESSFUL.

Spaniards Misled as to Intended Point of Landing.

CUBANS FIGHTING HARD.

Entire Expedition of 16,000 Were Put Ashore in Less Than Twenty-four Hours—Cubans Rendered Efficient Aid as Guards and Scouts—Gunboats Shelled the Woods and Hills and Prevented the Dispatch of Reinforcements From Santiago.

Baiquiri Harbor, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, (Special).—The last of Gen. Shafter's 16,000 American soldiers were put ashore here Thursday night. The Spaniards, utterly misled by Admiral Sampson's force attack on Cabanas and the other fortifications to the west of Santiago harbor, sent the strongest body of their troops forty miles away from where the Yankees were landed.

The other bombardments, extending over a line of coast more than twenty miles long, prevented the massing of what Spanish soldiers were available on the east side of the harbor, and the landing was accomplished without the loss of an American soldier.

One sailor was killed on the Texas by a fragment of shell from the Estrella battery. A Cuban was injured by an American shell that exploded high upon the hills.

Thursday the siege guns, mules and horses, ammunition and other heavy supplies were carried to the iron pier at Baiquiri. They are perfectly safe there. Between them and the Spaniards is the whole



A CUBAN HOME ON THE COAST NEAR SANTIAGO.

American force of 16,000 men in perfect fighting trim, stationed with all the knowledge that experience can give. Meanwhile, fifteen miles away, over the hills, a battle is raging between Gen. Garcia's 6,000 Cuban insurgents and the Spanish garrison of Santiago.

Spaniards Cannot Reach Baiquiri.

With the insurgent force to run over, the Spaniards would be a long time in reaching Baiquiri. The Cubans are in better trim than they ever were. Adequately armed and plentifully fed by the American Commissary Department, they are full of confidence and anxious to play a star part in the battling.

The Spaniards burned Baiquiri before they abandoned it. That is they burned the workmen's huts, the storehouse, and machine shops of the iron company, but they neglected to destroy the pier, which was the only thing the Americans cared about, and



GENERAL FANDÓ, Spanish Corps Commander who opposed Shafter.

the real reason for their choosing this point to disembark the troops.

There were three great explosions during the configuration, indicating that the Spaniards had left behind a vast quantity of dynamite or gunpowder.

The Eighth Infantry was the first ashore. Gen. Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry, came next, followed by the Twen-

ty-fifth, Twenty-second, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth. The Second Massachusetts and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry were also among the vanguard. The first-comers had to throw their rifles from the boats on to the pier and clamber up after them. As fast as a full company lined up on the pier it was marched away. The regiments formed on the shore.

Precautions Against Attack.

Gen. Lawton as a first precaution threw out a strong detachment six miles to the westward on the road to Santiago. Another strong body was sent to the top of the hills north of the little town. As these covered the only possible approaches the rest of the troops were quartered in the little village. The buildings of the iron company accommodated a good many. Others found lodgings in deserted huts, and a good many set up their tents in the fields and bivouacked there.

Scouting parties beat the thicket all around the camp to make sure that there would be no Spanish bushwhacking, such as the marines met at Caimanera, but nothing hostile was found.

While our men were landing, the Cubans up on the hill, under Castillo, were attacking the Spaniards, and the blockhouse and fort. The warships were thundering away.

The men still on the transports were cheering, and every band on troops and men-of-war was playing "Yankee Doodle" as hard as it could, and way back on the hills above them the barred red and yellow of the Spanish flag fluttered against the sky.

Preparing for the Advance.

No time is to be lost in capturing Santiago. The force at Baiquiri is to be advanced immediately. Already the engineers are out bridging gullies and preparing a roadway for the passage of the siege guns and artillery. They will move up the hill without waiting for the reinforcements now coming from the States, and will camp on the plateau where the wrecked Spanish fort is. This plateau extends almost to Santiago.

It will be the road of the invasion. The lines are to be pushed forward carefully, and there will never be a time when the Americans will not be in a position to repulse an attack, even in the unlikely event of the Spaniards defeating Garcia's Cubans and retreating between them and the invaders.

Gen. Garcia has reported to Gen. Shafter

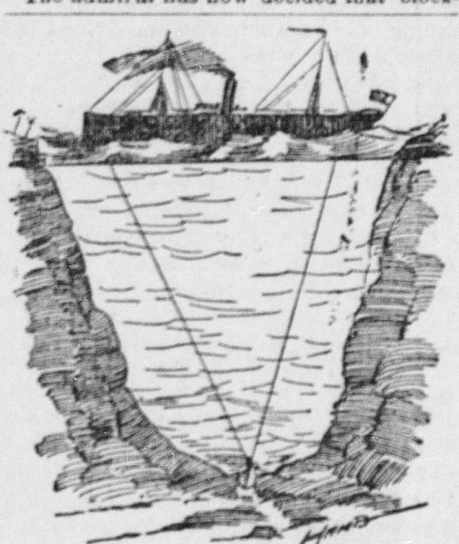
A BETTER BLOCKADE.

Sampson Sends Four Fast Ships to Patrol the Coast of Cuba.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Kingston, Jamaica, Special).—With the investment of Santiago by land and by sea Admiral Sampson has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast, westward of Santiago.

For three weeks the south coast from Santiago to Cape San Antonio has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been in name only, with the result that a number of ships have passed the lines and an immense quantity of provisions have been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions have been taken in small boats to Batabano, whence a railroad runs to Havana.

The admiral has now decided that block-



HOW THE MERRIMAC WAS SUNK.

ade running must cease, and he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the southern coast.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: President McKinley will issue a proclamation in a few days, declaring Batabano and ports in the Isle of Pines in a state of blockade. This proclamation and its enforcement will, it is confidently expected, effectually close the last channel through which the Spaniards in Havana receive supplies. To make assurances doubly sure, it can be stated on high authority that it is the intention of the President to extend the blockade to any places through which supplies are being obtained by the enemy.

SIXTY SAID TO BE KILLED.

Cuban Junta Hears of a Fight in Which the Allies Inflicted Heavy Loss.

Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the delegation from the Cuban republic to this country, received the first direct cable dispatch from the insurgents fighting in Cuba. The message comes from those who took part in the fight at Guantanamo and Baiquiri during the landing of the American troops. It is as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE.
"Tomas Estrada Palma, New York:

"We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from enemy at Playa del Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 50 Cubans against 250 Spaniards. Complete rout. Enemy's flight shameful. Captured eighteen prisoners, one officer. Sixty dead, sixteen wounded. On our part, two killed, three wounded. We captured twenty-eight Mauseur rifles and 3,000 cartridges. Forces of General Rabi and Brigadier Castillo took Baiquiri, aided by eight American vessels. Spaniards set fire to town on retreating. Fifteen thousand American troops disembarked at Baiquiri. General Garcia on board Cruiser New York.

"Colonel Laborde."

Mr. Palma cabled the following answer: "Colonel Laborde, Playa del Este, Cuba: "Cuban delegation cordially congratulates Americans and Cubans on splendid triumphs at Guantanamo and Baiquiri.

"ESTRADA PALMA."
The receipt of Colonel Laborde's message caused great rejoicing by the junta.

INSIDE SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Spanish Torpedo Vessels are Injured, but the Cruisers are Ready for Action.

IN GEN. GARCIA'S CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, (Special).—A Cuban who left Santiago Monday night arrived at Gen. Garcia's Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it.

The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions in which they were three days ago, and now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and lighthouse about half-way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shell that sank the Reina Mercedes and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

The reason why the torpedo boats, since their arrival, have not made any attempt to leave is that they are unable to do so. The ships have only half supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago.

The shell that sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes was fired in the first bombardment by the Massachusetts. Beyond this loss and the large loss of life incident to it, there was little damage done. The earthworks were disturbed and one smoothbore gun was dismounted on the west battery.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Young Phil Sheridan will enter West Point on the 50th anniversary to a day of the entrance of his father.

Editor Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha (Nebr.) Bee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course in lectures on journalism before the students of Cornell University in the spring of 1899.

PANIC AT CAIMANERA.

Terror Stricken People Will Burn Houses and Flee.

GREAT DE TITUTION.

Americans Are Watchful—constantly on the Lookout for an Attack by the Enemy—Oregon Bombs a Blockhouse and Completely Reduces It—Marines Restless.

Off Guantanamo, via Kingston, Jamaica (Special).—Cuban scouts report that the inhabitants of Caimanera have thrown the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McClellan, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate.

Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that every building in the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are securing the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leaves the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made.

It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost a state of panic as the people are the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines also say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, owing to the lack of food.

Captain McClellan, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure of the reported Spanish rout. They received information that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McClellan is contemplated.

The hills about the marine camp at night are brilliant under the shifting rays of the searchlights of the Marblehead, Dolphin and Scorpion.

The Iowa joined the fleet here, and, later, the Admiral came over on the flagship to inspect the fortifications and confer with Captain McClellan and Lieutenant Colonel Huntington.

The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo is dotted with the brick-battened Cuban flag. Numerous camps of the insurgents, which have been established along the beach between Santiago and this place, are used by the Admiral as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior. The aid which these men have given has proved highly valuable to the Americans. Their stories of the destitution and revolt among the Spanish soldiery in this vicinity have been corroborated by interviews with prisoners captured around the camp.

General Perrejo, who is in command of the Spanish forces here, is undoubtedly in a bad way in regard to obtaining food for his men. The prisoners who have been captured appear to have been ill fed and are apparently indifferent to their fate.

Another body of five Spaniards was captured by Ensign A. A. Pratt, of the Marblehead. While cruising in a steam launch outside the bay he picked up a sloop containing a Spanish captain of the name of Lores and four sailors. They said they were on their way to Guantanamo to get a supply of oil for the lighthouse at Cape Mayal, but papers found on the sloop proved that they had been sent to obtain information relative to the American forces. The crew of the sloop asserted that they had been ill-fed and frightfully ill-treated by the Spanish commander of Cape Mayal forces.

There was a brief bombardment of a blockhouse up the bay by the battleship Oregon Sunday, and it is believed that during the firing at least a score of Spaniards were killed. Scouting parties report that the blockhouse was completely destroyed, but that they were unable to discover any bodies, the remains of the soldiers who had been killed having probably been carried off by their comrades.

Rumor to the effect that Lieutenant Hobson and his fellow-heroes of the collier Merrimac had been seen on the walls of Morro Castle, under a Spanish guard, caused much excitement among the fleet of Santiago, but the story is discredited on Commodore Schley's flagship. The officers there say that Spanish sentries were mistaken for the American prisoners.

FEARS OF A MASSACRE.

Gen. Augusti's Wife and Family Thought to Have Been Killed by Rebels.

Reports from Manila, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augusti, wife of Capt. Gen. Augusti, and her children have been massacred by the rebels on the Balacon. It is thought, according to the same advice, that this is the reason of the unwillingness of Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British Consul to start to rescue them.

TWO SAILORS WOUNDED.

Armorer and Gunner's Mate Injured by an Accidental Explosion.

A warship which arrived at Key West from the blockade of Havana, reports that nothing of interest can be seen from the ships there except prodigious works on shore. The vessels brought in W. Henderson, Chief Armorer, and J. Herman, Gunner's Mate, of one of the gunboats, who were wounded while at work in the armor room of the ship while trying to extract the fuse from a one-pound shell. Henderson was struck in the abdomen by a piece of the shell and Herman had his right arm lacerated. The men will be placed in the marine hospital. Both will recover.

THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK.

Evil Situation in the Mining Regions of Catalonia, in Spain.

The situation in the mining regions of Catalonia is most serious. There are 17,000 people out of employment, and more factories are expected to close shortly. A renewal of rioting is expected, but the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent this.

A PROSAIC SERENADE.

Oh, come, my love, to your window now!
The moon is shining clear,
And the night wind softly fans my brow.
As I stand singing here,
I am picking away on my old guitar,
As I warble my little song,
But you know I'm a sufferer from catarrh.
So I mustn't stay too long.

Oh, come, my love! Look down on me
From your chamber window sweet!
There isn't a soul around to see,
There's nobody in the street.
Though across the way a complaining man
Is begging me to shut up,
And the fellow next door, as fast as he can
Is loosing his brindle pup.

Oh, come, my love, to your window, quite.
For soon I shall have to go.
I was almost hit just now by a brick
That I saw your father throw!
I love you, dear, and my love I sing
In the most melodious way,
But it's dangerous here and to life I cling.
And, so, oh, my love, good-day!
—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

On the Edge of the Flood.

As the railroad on which I first ran a locomotive has a tidewater terminus, it is equipped with floats, or great barge-like boats, with tracks laid on their decks, which receive freight cars for transportation by water to connecting roads. That the switch engines may be enabled to put the cars on and take them off the floats, there are regular "slips" and "bridges" such as you see in a ferry house. The lower end of the bridge is fastened to the dock by great hinges, while the other end floats on air-tight boxes. This lets the sea end rise and fall with the tides, so that the yard tracks, which run down the bridge will always connect with those on the float.

Occasionally, through somebody's blunder, a car would drop off the bridge, overboard, and once in a great while an engine. Then there was something to talk about for a few days; there would be an investigation by the superintendent; somebody would be discharged; the wreckers would have employment; and matters would settle down again until something else happened.

I had been promoted only a little while—yet long enough to learn that more skill was required in handling a locomotive than I had supposed—when, on reporting for duty one night at six o'clock, I found my partner down on the bridge with the engine.

As I stepped into the cab to relieve him, he asked:
"Did you ever work on this bridge?"
"No," said I.
"Well, look out for yourself. It's the worst place in the whole yard."

"Why, what's the matter with it?"
"Matter enough. You'll find out before morning."

I could get nothing out of him but this unsatisfactory and rather disquieting reply, before he picked up his dinner pail, pulled on his coat and left the cab.

He had been running a locomotive a year longer than I had, but as I had worked on the railroad longer than he had, I would not gratify his sense of superiority by asking for further information. I did not like him very well, for that matter, and if he chose to be mysterious I was unwilling to disturb his reserve. I thought that I could find out what the trouble was with the bridge myself. Then I should not be beholden to anybody.

A young engineer has many disagreeable things with which to contend. He feels the necessity of maintaining his dignity, yet everybody knows just how long he has been running, all hands, from the conductor to the fireman, feel called upon to proffer him much unnecessary, and usually very irritating advice. However, as nobody "knows it all" the young engineer soon learns to keep his new-found dignity within bounds, to listen to much counsel, and to appropriate such as he considers valuable.

My partner's fireman started off on a long, irrelevant harangue, under the impression that he was imparting valuable information to me, but my own fireman appearing, he, too, finally took himself off.

As it was a short winter's day it was already dark when I took charge of the engine. We were loading a float at the time, and as "forewarned is forearmed," you may be sure I kept a sharp lookout for switches, signals and moving cars.

The crew make no allowance for the fact that a man is green. On the contrary, they are inclined to be slack and careless for that very reason, thinking that in case of accident it will be easy to place the blame on the green engineer. I got that float loaded properly, but the mental strain put a slight tension on my nerves, which I would not have acknowledged for worlds.

The conductor told me I might as well stay right where I was; for, he said, a float with empty cars was in the river, waiting to come in as soon as the loaded one should get out; then we would pull the "empties" off and reload her.

That was where I failed to assert myself when I should have done so. The engine lay quite close to the river end of the bridge, and as the tide was low the grade was pretty steep. I ought to have replied: "I guess I'll pull up off the bridge, anyway."

And I ought to have done it, too. But I did not. The conductor was an old hand at float work, so I took it for granted that he advised the usual

method, and I did not like to say or do anything to cause remark.

The fireman and I lit our pipes, rested our heels on the boiler butt and settled ourselves to take it easy until the float arrived. The loaded float had pulled out of the slip, the yard crew had gone over to the yardmaster's office half a mile away, and we two were alone on the bridge with the engine.

We were chatting pleasantly, and listening to the lapping of the water about the piles in the slip, when the fireman suddenly cried in a startled voice:

"Look out! She's backing up! We'll be in the river!"

I had carelessly left the reverse lever in the back motion. As unconcernedly as possible—my dignity being at stake—I told him not to get rattled. I dropped the lever ahead, closed the cylinder cocks, and gave her a little steam. She stopped at once, and we resumed our conversation. I, meanwhile, keeping a sharp watch through the fireman's window on the side of the bridge to see if she moved again, for my mind was not quite easy.

She had a leaky throttle, as nearly all locomotives have. There was a heavy frost, and the slight backward movement had landed her on a frosty spot on the rails. The cylinder cocks being closed, the leaky throttle allowed the steam to accumulate in the cylinders until its pressure was sufficient to overcome the adhesion to the slippery rails. Then, of course, her feet went from under her, and "Whirr-r-r!" she slipped.

The throttle flew wide open. I shut her off instantly, but when she stopped slipping, she began to roll slowly back again. I applied the steam brake, but it had no effect. The fireman yelled: "Your brake's froze!" and jumped off and disappeared.

The locomotive had no tender—only a small coal box being on top of the boiler. Glancing hurriedly out the back window, I saw that the coal box already appeared to overhang the cold, black water of the river.

It was less than four feet from the coal box to the rear driving wheels. If they went off the end of the bridge she was a "goner," and so was my situation, and all hopes of running a locomotive for years to come, even if I was lucky enough to escape drowning. Certainly I was in trouble.

I was tempted to follow the fireman's example, and let engine and employment take care of themselves; but it was an awkward cab to get out of. The first thing I had done in the cab that evening was to button my side curtain securely down to keep out the cold. I feared I should not have time to climb down from my high seat, cross to the fireman's side and jump before she went over.

To jump from my window out upon the icy and steeply inclined surface of the bridge would be equivalent to jumping overboard, and the engine would be sure to fall on me.

I could see the tug's lights out in the stream, and I heartily wished the float in the slip.

No sand had been supplied to the yard engines for years. In fact, the sand boxes had been knocked off this old trap in some previous rough encounter, and as I had carelessly allowed the brake to freeze up, the throttle was my sole reliance.

I had no time, either, to experiment with it in an effort to get a grip on the rails, for I could see that the engine was moving steadily, although slowly, back.

These observations all passed through my mind in an instant.

I seized the throttle lever with both hands, and while I invoked a left-handed blessing on the draughtsman who devised that side valve throttle, I tried anxiously, nervously, with the perspiration beading my forehead, to open it easily.

It would not budge. The engine was still moving, slowly indeed, but with the persistence of fate, back toward the end of the bridge.

In desperation I gave a strong jerk back; out it came—of course wide open. Now the wheels flew round like buzzsaws, scattering a shower of sparks from the rails. I felt rather than saw that the backward movement was checked, but I could not be sure of this.

The tug now had the float nearly entered in the slip. If I could keep her from slipping until it made connection with the bridge I should be saved; but glancing at the steam gauge I was horrified to observe that she had barely forty pounds of pressure.

I had pumped her full of cold water to prevent her blowing off, and the fire box door was wide open for the same purpose. At the rate that I was using steam, and with the furnace door open, the pressure would last only a very short time. I could see the pointer on the gauge walking back steadily.

Desiring to save steam, I worked the throttle carefully in until the engine almost came to a standstill.

Then, fearing that with the rapidly decreasing pressure I should be unable to start again, I yanked it frantically out, repeating the operation.

The tug now had the float jammed crosswise in the slip.

To close the furnace door I must leave the throttle, descend in the dark by a short, perpendicular, slippery iron ladder of four rungs, and probably fall over the shovel or the hook. Where would the engine be by the time I could get back to the throttle? Why had that cowardly fireman deserted me? Why hadn't he brought help? Or why didn't the crew, hearing the noise I was making, come out to see what the matter was?

It seemed years since the fireman left.

I saw a flicker of light under a box car, then a lantern—several lanterns. The tug had whistled and the crew was coming. I glanced anxiously back. The float was stuck again. I wanted to yell

to the crew to hurry up, but was ashamed to do so.

They had started when they heard the tug whistle, but had seen that the tide had jammed the float again, so they took their time and came down the bridge in a leisurely manner, smoking their pipes, swinging their lanterns, and talking and laughing as if they had not a care in the world.

My fireman was with them. My indignation toward him rose to the point of fury.

My steam was nearly gone, but, thank heaven! the float was moving again, and was coming steadily ahead. At last—the most grateful sound I ever heard—she bumped cumbrously into the bridge.

I closed the throttle just as the conductor—a big, overgrown booby—came abreast of the cab, and leering up to where I stood, a breathless, perspiring, nervous wreck, he asked:

"What you trying to do, engineer—saw the stop-block off?"

I climbed weakly down to the bridge and found that before leaving the crew had fastened across the rails an old tie that was used as a stop-block when the engine had to stop there for any length of time.

The engine had stood a foot or two ahead of it, and as I was slipping her furiously when she sagged back against it, I hadn't been able to feel her make the contact.

Two deep grooves in the old tie showed where the flanges of the drivers had cut into it, as I frantically slipped her for ten or fifteen minutes. Even now the thought of that experience nearly overcomes me.—Herbert

In the Days of Old.

The fashionable folk of Edward IV's court rose with the lark, dispatched their dinner at 11 o'clock, and shortly after 8, were wrapped in slumber. In the Northumberland House Book for 1512, it is set forth that the family rose at 6 in the morning, breakfasted at 7, dined at 10, and supped at 4 in the afternoon. The gates were all shut at 9, and no further ingress or egress permitted. In 1570, at the University of Oxford, it was usual to dine at 11 o'clock, and sup at 5 in the afternoon. The dinner hour, which was once as early as 10 o'clock, has gradually got later and later, until now it would be thought very eccentric in the fashionable world to sit down to table earlier than half-past six o'clock, while others extend it to 9 or 10.—Chicago Times-Herald.

GET A WHOLE LOT FOR NOTHING.

The man who always wants something for nothing made a discovery in a Diamond street restaurant. A waiter upset a glass on the marble-topped lunch counter, breaking the edge of the glass. The waiter carelessly tossed it under the counter and got another with a smooth edge for the customer he was serving.

"What do you do with glasses thus slightly damaged?" asked the customer of the restaurant proprietor, relating the circumstance.

"Oh, we give them away; have to get rid of them; can't endanger the lips of customers by serving them with cracked glasses. But why are you interested?"

"Why, I thought if you would give me a few of the old glasses my wife might use them for jellies."

"Give me your address and I'll send you some," volunteered the restaurant keeper.

The man for a longing for articles without price went away gleefully, calculating mentally on how much he had saved on jelly glasses. Two days later, when he went home from business, he found thirteen barrels in his back yard. His wife said she supposed he had sent them and she paid the man \$4.75 for delivering them. When opened, the barrels were found to contain broken glassware and china of all sorts. None of it could be used, not even for jelly glasses. An ash hauler charged \$2 for taking away the rubbish. The man who wants things for nothing has withdrawn his patronage from a particular restaurant in Diamond street.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Oldest Postal System.

We find the first recorded postal system in the Persian Empire, under Cyrus the Elder; but it is clear that Rome of all the ancient States possessed the best organized system of transmitting letters through its numerous provinces.

All along the great Roman roads houses were erected at a distance of five or six miles from each other. At each of these stations forty horses were constantly kept, and by the help of the relays it was easy to travel 100 miles in a day. These services were intended for the State only, it being imperative to secure the rapid interchange of official communications.

In the time of Julius Caesar the system was so well organized that of two letters the great soldier wrote from Britain to Cicero at Rome, the one reached its destination in twenty-six and the other in twenty-eight days. Private citizens had to trust to the services of slaves, and it is not till the end of the third century that we hear of the establishment of a postal system for private persons by the Emperor Diocletian, but how long this system remained history does not say.—New York World.

The Value of Nickel.

Nickel is a modern metal. It was not in use nor known of till 1751. It has now largely taken the place of silver in plated ware, and as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal, for it is not only non-corroding itself, but it transfers the same quality to steel; even when combined in low as five per cent, prevents oxidation.

Seventeen miles a day is the average record of a Berlin street car horse.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

A New Safety Pin—Gingham in Style Again—Berlin Wool Cozies—The Long Ruffled Sash—Etc., Etc.

A NEW SAFETY PIN.

In a new safety hat pin a spring arm is attached to the head of the pin and extends a short distance down its shank, ending in a sharp point at right angles with the pin to engage the fabric as the pin is pushed into position.

GINGHAM IN STYLE AGAIN.

Gingham is the rage again. It is much used in the manufacture of the irrepressible shirt waist, for it has proved far more serviceable than linen, lawn or batiste. It comes in all sorts of plaids and stripes and in the daintiest colorings. By the way, the newest shirt waists are finished with a very narrow band at the waist in front, which extends from the side seams and is fastened with a small button. In this way unnecessary fullness is obviated and thus the shirt waist makes another appeal to stout women.

BERLIN WOOL COZIES.

Very nice cozies are knitted in double Berlin wool with large-sized needles; two strips are made, half of one color, say green; and the other half pink; to form the lining; then each is doubled and joined together, leaving a small opening each side for the handle and spout of teapot. The top is gathered up into a frilly heading and tied round with a pretty bow of ribbon making a very simple, pretty and useful tea cozy.

THE LONG RUFFLED SASH.

Among the many fashions which are being revived from the period of grandmother's youth is the long ruffled sash which the girls are wearing on their evening gowns. It is a rather pretty fad to enliven a black evening gown by a ruche of cerise silk about the belt with a long sash of the cerise at the back, each sash end bordered by three tiny ruffles. It is very chic to wear about the neck a ruche of the same color as the sash.

MUSLIN GOWNS.

There's a charm about a muslin gown that one of silk, satin or velvet can never hope to attain. In the first place, a woman looks younger by ten years in a fluffy dress of thin material, and no matter how plain it is, it is fresh and becomingly made, it gives her an air of daintiness. The organdies this season are uncommonly pretty, but woe to the woman with a limited allowance who puts her money in them. Organdie does not wash well as a rule, and, while it looks prettier at the start than a muslin or a lawn, the latter looks better after each washing. Colored muslins are much in vogue, particularly those with floral sprays and stripes, but they should be chosen with care. Why will very, very short, stout women wear muslins with enormous ruffles or orchids climbing about over them? And why will tall, gaunt girls choose a striped design? Small figures are universally more becoming than large, and, indeed, gowns of pure white muslin are the most becoming of all thin dresses, and more satisfactory and serviceable in every way.

WOMEN AND BICYCLING.

Bicycling has certainly been an antidote for many disagreeable moods, but according to physicians of high standing it has not yet eliminated "nerves." A specialist of nervous diseases, when asked recently if hysteria and kindred affections were not giving way before the golf and bicycle craze, said that he thought nervous affections were on the increase, instead of diminishing. "Women used to get nerves from the housekeeping, sewing and worrying over the children, staying indoors and eating too much, too late or unwisely. Now most of them are enlightened and hygienic about food and exercise and emotion, but the younger generation has inherited much of the recklessness, the imagination and the melancholy with which their nervous mothers suffered, and so we physicians have our hands as full as usual. Some young girls get into such a nervous state that they dread to go anywhere. Gradually they exclude themselves until they become almost hermits. Others cannot even go to church because it makes them restless. The cure? Sleep and air, simple food, pleasant occupation and a cultivation of that great tonic—the will."—Chicago Times-Herald.

RAG CARPET PARTIES.

The rag carpet, after many years, has returned. It is once again fairly popular, and the rags that for a quarter of a century that have been going to the ragman are now being treasured up, since, if they are of wool, they are almost worth their weight in gold. Why the rag carpet ever did go out of style it is hard to determine, and its reappearance in society is not difficult to understand. Properly put together and made of a good assortment of rags, it is exceedingly pretty, and withal easy to manufacture, all the knack needed being the skill necessary to cut the rags into strips, sew these together in lengths and wind them into a ball. For a small sum the carpet weaver does the rest.

Bathroom and study rugs are the chief uses of the rag carpet of today. It is not so much rag carpets, in fact, as it is rag carpet rugs. The rag carpet rug is not large, as a rule. Six feet by three would be quite an extraordinary size. The idea is to have,

quite a number of them, and these much smaller.

They clean easily and wear like iron. These facts especially commend them. Then, too, there is much sociability in their making. A rag carpet party is a jovial event, and a "function" that, long neglected, is coming in again once more. The girls meet of an afternoon and sew rags until five or half past. Then the men, especially asked for the hour, begin to drift in, and there is afternoon tea. It is the modernizing of the old time "sewing bee," and it works marvellously well as an amusement.—New York Herald.

BIRD TRIMMINGS FOR HATS.

The odd association of tulle and birds is noticed again on many of the expensive summer hats, choux and loops of the airy material supporting a snow-white, violet, or jet-black bird. Often only the wing or tail feathers are employed among clouds of tulle, while perhaps the head and breast plumage of some mutilated songster peeps out from similar clouds on another model. Tall pointed feathers are likewise dyed a brilliant scarlet or a deep blue, and these and also bright green parrot's wings are used on hats of jet black.

THE FASHIONABLE PARASOLS.

Parasols are as elaborate and beruffled, tucked, corded and shirred as the gowns. They are built of ribbon, gauze, lace, silk, satin, moire and any three or four of these materials, combined. Dainty ferules of ivory, bone or pearl tipped have returned, and the ribs are tipped to match. Handles are carved and set with gems of all kinds, as they were twenty years since. Generally speaking, parasols are a bit smaller than they were last season. They usually follow in the wake of fans, which have been diminishing for several seasons. Before long the dainty little carriage parasols of our great-grandmothers will be in vogue. Black silk parasols are trimmed with white and black baby ribbon ruffled on, laid the same effect is obtained with lace and velvet. Corded and tucked parasols can be found in all shades to match street costumes. A novelty is built of silk, with a four-inch band of gauze ribbon striped with satin finishing the edge. Plaids are popular, as are also hemstitched effects. The most elaborate creations are made of chiffon, grenadine and lace. Lace applique is extensively used as a decoration. A beautiful parasol of white gauze over moire has appliques of black lace butterflies studded with jet, with rhinestone eyes. Several ruffles of the white gauze are frilled with narrow black lace. Both flat and canopied tops are fashionable.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WOMEN IN FORESTRY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Much has been said of the success in floriculture of Miss Louise Conklin, of Roslyn, Long Island. Miss Conklin's health having become much broken down, her physician advised outdoor exercise, and Miss Conklin decided that she would try to turn to account her natural love for flowers and her skill in their care. She had some moist rich land, and she began by building a small greenhouse—only 8 by 12 feet—and adding in the fall, a hotbed. She gauged the local market, and when the outdoor gardens were ready for the young plants, she was prepared with lettuce, radishes, cabbage and tomato plants. She also made preparations in the way of flowers for village festivities of all sorts, and she was so successful that at the end of her fourth year she had to enlarge her greenhouse and her stock. She then bought half an acre more ground and began to raise choice roses and chrysanthemums. Miss Conklin does most of her work herself, and is a strong and happy as well as a successful business woman.

Somewhat different is the story of Miss Beatrix Jones, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Rhineland Jones, of New York City, who now earns a goodly living from her knowledge of forestry. Taking up the study two or three years ago as an amusement and because she was fond of trees and flowers, she soon became an expert in the field, and today is so well informed that she has no difficulty in demanding good prices for her services in forestry and landscape gardening.

Miss Tucker, of Portland, Me., who started a fernery two years ago, has made an unqualified success of the venture. For five months of a year, Miss Tucker goes out of town on a farm which she and her friend, Miss Redmond, purchased in New Hampshire. On this farm they carry out their ideas as to flowers and plants, Miss Redmond also being well up on the subject. These two girls, during the summer months, and the winter's work seems to Miss Tucker to be merely the means to an end whereby she can thoroughly enjoy her well-earned rest.

Mrs. Leavitt's violet farm in Connecticut is one of the institutions of the country, and it is a business started only within the last few years. Her violets are sold for three or four cents apiece, and there is a steady demand for them the whole year through. Other women have tried violet raising, and almost without exception have met with success.—New York Tribune.

FASHION NOTES.

Silk petticoats which match the lining of your gown are the latest.

The old rose so fashionable a short time ago is once more in favor.

Grenadines in black over colored taffeta make a most attractive gown just now.

Blue, black and brown coverts will hold their own place among the summer fashions.

A Roman sash, with silk hose to match, will add much to your white organdie costume.

Tan cloth with zolavee of applique lace, over pink and orange, will be much worn this summer.

Dark red taffeta, trimmed with apple green and salmon pink, is one of the striking effects in spring gowns.

White berege over white taffeta, and trimmed with white satin ribbon and white chiffon, makes a lovely summer dress.

Shirred sleeves are pretty for waists made of transparent fabrics, the puffs being separated by rows of velvet ribbon.

Figured silk skirts which have been so much worn with shirt waists are no longer in style and must be laid aside by the fashionably dressed women.

Bayadere stripes are the fashionable thing in silks now, and are much worn. This is another case where "the grand-mas step from the frame on the wall."

Among the chic and pretty gowns displayed in one of the big stores is one of black taffeta, slashed at the side with here and there a bit of burnt orange.

A pretty style of trimming for black taffeta silk skirts is a number of rows of black ribbon velvet, widest at the bottom and graduated until it is about a quarter of an inch wide.

Bands of embroidered silk, and of plaid silk as well, are used in various ways as an insertion for trimming wool gowns, on both the bodice and the skirt, and the edges are finished with rows of braid.

White lace ruffs trimmed with the flowers which match the different summer gowns are the fad among young girls, and they are not a mildly expressive fancy if you make them at home.

Pretty collar bands for our silk waists are made of narrow bias bands of the silk, united by transparent herring-bone stitch over a contrasting lining, and deep points of the same bands finish the back.

The old-fashioned idea that it was bad taste to use two different kinds of lace on one gown has no weight in the fashions this season. Two and sometimes three different varieties are combined on one bodice, narrow Valenciennes being very generously used with the heavier laces.

Double-breasted, unlined jackets of satin-faced cloth, in various shades of blue and violet, will be worn with white pique skirts and muslin frocks. They are fastened with white pearl buttons, and the collars are lined with white silk.

A YARN ABOUT DESEPTION.

How the Crew of One of Our Ships Redressed Their Grievances.

A story is told among naval men or how nearly the entire crew of one of our big wooden ships deserted nearly 20 years ago. There were about 400 men on board. The vessel had been on a long cruise in the South Pacific. One day they put in at the island of Tahiti.

The men forward were sullen and ugly. They had grievances which they considered unwarrantable. The plug tobacco doled out to them by the paymaster was musty and unsmokable. Only small quantities of fresh provisions had been served at the ports at which the vessel had touched. They also declared that the officers were unduly severe. The petty officers were in just as bad a frame of mind, and so were the marines.

The crew was paid off the day the ship dropped anchor, and that night under cover of darkness the men began dropping over the side in parties and swimming ashore. The deserters included nearly all the petty officers and a good part of the marines.

The commanding officer held a conference with his subordinates, but they could not decide on what to do. The skipper, with some of the wardroom officers, went ashore the following morning and found the men walking around in an ordinary fashion, on good terms with the natives, and all still speechless and sullen. Those of them whom the skipper met he ordered back to the ship. None of the men made any reply, and none went back to the ship. The blue-jackets remained on the beach at Tahiti for more than a week, conducting themselves with perfect orderliness, but very bitter in their talk about the ship out in the harbor.

It looked as if most of the sailors intended to settle down at Tahiti and grow up with the country, and meanwhile the ship grew dirtier and dirtier and had a general unworked look. Then an American merchant living on the island got the blue-jackets together and talked to them. The blue-jackets told him that the officers had made the ship so uncomfortable for them that they had declined to stand it and that they had no intention of returning aboard. The American, who was a man of tact, went aboard the ship and had a talk with the officers, and then he returned and talked again with the men. He was a pretty good arbitrator, for the men returned to the man-of-war in a body in a lighter and went to work.

Some the old old-time blue-jackets who were ashore at Tahiti on that occasion say that the remainder of their South Pacific cruise was like Yachting.

The Most Valuable Coin.

In the estimation of coin collectors the most valuable of all American coins today is the perfect silver dollar of 1804. That particular coin is worth whatever an enthusiastic collector is willing to pay for it. The highest auction price is \$1,000, and there is a record of \$1,200 having been paid for one at a private sale. Only thirteen of them are known to exist, and each has a record of ownership.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, Editor

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 30

Newt Spangler, for district attorney, will run the highest vote.

Things at Altoona this week didn't go to the liking of the Quay-Stone machine.

Gen. Coffroth and Col. Guffey withdrew from the gubernatorial race in favor of Jenks.

Several years ago Quay made a noted utterance in nominating Delamater, "He wanted to know how he'd feel to own a governor." Stone may say, I want to know how I'll feel to be owned by Quay.

The state Democracy held their convention at Altoona on Wednesday, with a large attendance on Harmony bent. Centre county was well represented, and helped in swelling the tide for Jenks. The work of the convention will not only meet the wishes of all Democrats, but will commend itself to honest men everywhere who are opposed to boss rule.

Uncle Sam might sell the Philippines, according to a Washington correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" on the authority of a prominent member of the cabinet who says:

"The Government has not yet formulated a definite policy as to the Philippines and Porto Rico, but, while indisposed to retain the Philippines, it will not allow them again to be subject to Spanish rule. If the independence of the Philippines proves a failure, the islands might be sold, preferably to Great Britain. Porto Rico might be permanently retained owing to its proximity to the United States and its strategic value."

It seems to be quite well understood that all the Powers of Europe will expect to be consulted as to the ultimate disposition of the Philippines, and they are keeping plenty of war ships in the vicinity of the islands, after their favorite plan of making their influence felt, remarks the Philad. Ledger. It will surprise them, perhaps, to find their ships and their influence alike ignored; but that is what will most probably happen. Our government has not yet taken up the question for final consideration, though the course of events points to a native independent State under United States supervision; but whatever decision may be arrived at finally, the Powers are not likely to be asked to help carry it out. Neither are they likely to render their assistance without being asked, as they are fond of doing for their weaker neighbors.

The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolish enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines.

The state department has just received advice confirming the report that the Spanish Cadiz squadron is in the Mediterranean moving eastward. The dispatch came from an agent of the department in Algiers, and was as follows: "Captain Moon, of the English steamer Hampton, informs me that he passed on the 22d at 3 p. m., off Pantellaria, the Spanish squadron, bound east, 15 ships, including transports laden with troops and three torpedo boats."

It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the Suez canal an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, direct for the coast of Spain, to bring the war home to the Spanish people.

It has been concluded by the administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow. After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task.

IF CAMARA GOES TO MANILA.

In view of Spain's habit of doing things too late, says the Sun, Minister Sagasta's announcement in the Cortes that Camara's squadron is bound for the Philippines is not a total surprise. The move, in fact, would have been not only sound but reasonable some months ago. Considering that Spain could by no possibility retain Cuba against us, or even make her fleet in the Gulf equal to ours, it remained for her at least to retain the Philippines, if possible, by making Montojo's squadron stronger than Dewey's. The despatch of a couple of armored cruisers to Manila last March would have shown proper foresight.

As it is now, on arriving at Manila, Camara would not only find the land

defenses of Corregidor Island and Cavite manned by our artillerymen and turned against him, aided by our mines planted in the channel, but he would find our fleet reinforced by the Charleston and the armored Monterey. The Monterey carries guns heavier than any of Camara's and Dewey, with the advantage of position, will have no fear whatever of a battle with him. In fact, as Manila will soon be ours, Camara's squadron will be useless, since by his own strategy he will have shut himself as much out of the game as did Cervera.

That is not all that may be looked for if Camara keeps on his present course through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. He will leave open to us the Canaries and the shores of Spain itself. Beyond doubt we shall despatch to Spain a squadron of some of our fastest and most effective cruisers.

That such a squadron would throw Spain into consternation, and make her plight worse than ever, there can be no doubt. She would see one of her squadrons at the bottom of Manila harbor; a second bottled up at Santiago, and probably by that time captured and transferred to the American navy; a third on the other side of the globe, more anxious about coaling than fighting, and either doing nothing of value or adding to our spoils while at home she would find her commerce and ports ravaged by her ships. Spain has been too late in all her moves. She has had nothing to match against American celerity, and Camara will furnish another illustration of that fact, if he goes to Manila.

War Taxes at a Glance.

This is how war taxes are to be raised: Beer and ale, \$5 a barrel; tobacco, 12 cents a pound; cigars, \$3 per thousand; cigarettes, \$3.66 per thousand; bank checks, 2 cent stamp.

Manifests of express package, 1 cent stamp; long distance telephone call, 1 cent; indemnifying bond, 50 cents; life insurance policy, for each \$100, 10 cents; telegraph message, 1 cent.

Benefit society insurance—40 per cent, on first week's premium.

Fire insurance—One-half of 1 per cent, on each dollar insured.

Lease—One year, 25 cents, three years, 50 cents, over three years, \$1.

Mortgage—Under \$1,500, 25 cents; for each \$500 over \$1,500, 25 cents.

Passage to foreign countries—Not exceeding \$30, \$1; not exceeding \$60, \$5.

Patent medicine—For each 5 cent value one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Perfumery—For each 5 cent value, one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Oil and sugar—Refiners are taxed one-fourth of 1 per cent, on gross receipts exceeding \$250,000.

Mixed flour—Four cents a barrel; tea 10 cents a pound; wine, 1 cent per pint.

Warning to Soldiers.

Forest Commissioner Rothrock has prepared a pamphlet entitled, "Beware of the Mechanical Tree," which will be distributed among the Pennsylvania soldiers. The tree is a native of Cuba and the West India islands, and grows to a height of fifty feet. It is regarded as poisonous by the natives, who have had painful experiences with the leaves and roots. The fruit is yellowish-green in color, and although pleasing to the eye, and very fragrant, it makes the mouth very sore when bitten into. It is said that persons have been poisoned by standing under these trees during a shower.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Special Examination.

County Superintendent Gramley held a special examination in Centre Hall Monday for several districts on this side of the mountain. There was a good attendance.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT ONCE, on June 29th, 1896, the following described personal property of M. N. Miller, of Potter township: 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 calf, 3 pigs, buggy, sleigh, wagon, harness, coat stove, 2 beds and bedding, sink, lot of chairs, table, chairs, 10 yards carpet, 2½ acres corn and potatoes, together with all the defendant's personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.

WIT IN PARTITION.

To the heirs and legal representatives of M. N. Fishburn, late of Benner township, deceased: Catharine Fishburn, Bellefonte, widow; J. Henry Fishburn, Bellefonte; William H. Fishburn, Grand Island, Nebraska; Mary A. Hoy, Bellefonte; H. K. Hoy, her husband, Bellefonte; Frank Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.; Alveta Cornman, Bellefonte, Pa.; Elizabeth Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.; Thomas Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1896, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased on

No. 1. One thereof being composed of three contiguous pieces or tracts of land bounded on the north by lands of Daniel R. Bismuth, on the west by Spring Creek, on the south by a tract of land purchased by said decedent from George Straub's Executor and on the east by public road; containing nineteen acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other out-buildings, and being the family residence of homestead.

No. 2. Beginning at stones in public road thence by the above described tract of land, thence south 73½ degrees west 69.5 perches to stones on bank of Spring Creek, thence along said creek south 63 degrees east 4 perches to stones, thence south 22 degrees east 12½ perches, thence south 19½ degrees east 95.5 perches to stones; thence by lands of Heskiah K. Hoy north 52 degrees east 25.3 perches to stones in middle of public road; thence along middle of said road north 10 degrees west 12.4 perches to stones; thence south 73½ degrees west 19 perches to stones, thence south 10 degrees east 15 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 23 perches next measure; no buildings.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, June 16, 1896.

FILE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss: I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1896, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitter deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept all the value and show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in liquidation.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 25th day of August, A. D. 1896.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 16, '96, Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

The Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall having by resolution and vote of said Council determined to submit to the people of said Borough the question of increasing the indebtedness thereof to an amount not exceeding Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in addition to the indebtedness already authorized, have fixed,

TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1896, as the time for holding a special election in said Borough to obtain the assent of the electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness.

The said election will be held according to the election officers duly elected according to law and will be held at the usual place of holding elections in said Borough between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and seven o'clock p. m. of the day named.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN.

First: That the amount of the last assessed valuation of all taxable property in said Borough is \$129,527.

Second: That the amount of the existing debt of said Borough as authorized by the corporate authorities is \$129,527.

Third: The proposed increase of debt is \$2500, for the purpose of completing the erection and construction of water works in said Borough of Centre Hall.

Fourth: The percentage of the proposed increase of indebtedness with all indebtedness already existing is .0068X.

Fifth: The purpose for which said increase of indebtedness is proposed is to complete the water works of said Borough of Centre Hall, and supply the inhabitants thereof with a full and abundant supply of pure water for domestic and mechanical uses, as well as an abundant supply for fire protection therein.

Attest:

R. D. FOREMAN, Clerk.

SAMUEL SHOOP, Chief Burgess.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of sieves and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Biddle Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the growers' meeting where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surreys and Carriages in the market—having on hand other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world—having on hand fine, Farm and Lumber sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Colored Plaster, Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCallmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. Shortridge & Co., State College, Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa. Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that takes the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with.

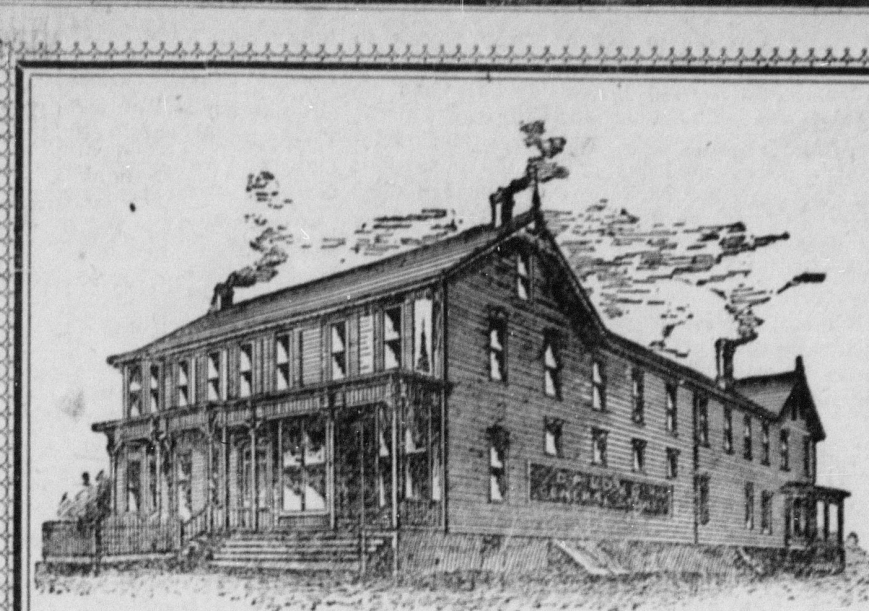
SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF, Agent for Centre Hall.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, = = Pa.

We Are On Deck!

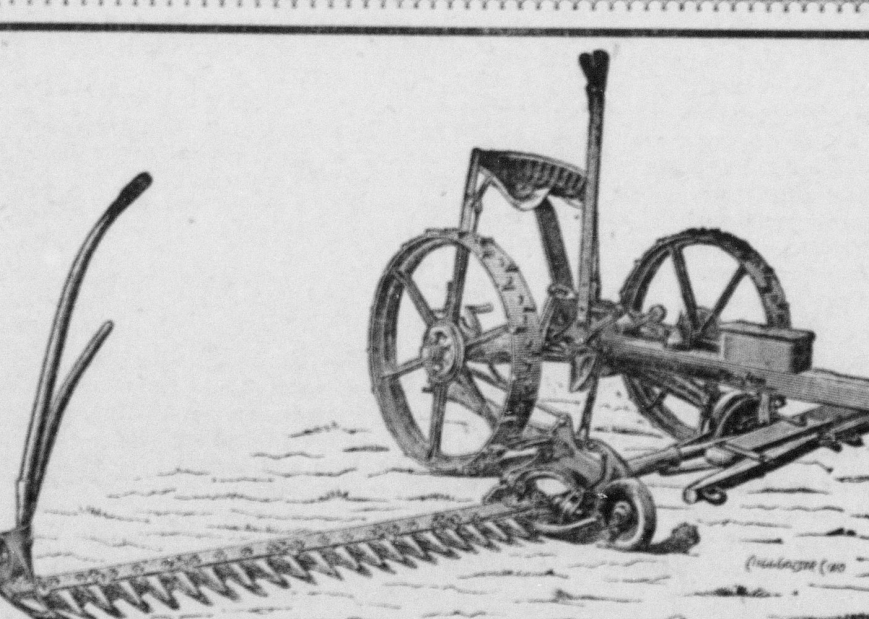
With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Certain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, PENNA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDER NATIONAL OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY, with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
6. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
7. MINING ENGINEERING.
8. POLITICAL ECONOMY, instruction theoretical and practical, including each other of the service.
9. PREPARATORY COURSE, One year. Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1896. Examinations for admission, Sept. 15.
10. For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L.D., Pres., State College, Centre Co., Pa.



TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calif, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTAUNDON, EASTWARD

8:25 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:50 p. m. New York 3:35 p. m., Baltimore 12:40 p. m., Washington 1:47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9:25 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Pottsville, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through; passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1:25 p. m.—Train 8. Week days for Sunbury, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Pottsville, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through; passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:01 p. m.—Train 32. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 9:50 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

6:07 p. m.—Train 6. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 9:50 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

1:22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 a. m., New York 9:35 a. m., week days, 10:35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6:25 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:57 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canadagua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pottsville. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10:05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Canadagua and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Canadagua, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Canadagua and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6:04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTAUNDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:50 a. m., Harrisburg 5:05 a. m., dally, Williamsport, 5:30 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10:05 a. m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 7:50 a. m., Sunbury 10:15 a. m., week days, arriving at Montandon 12:31 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 12:25 p. m., Washington 10:40 a. m., Baltimore 11:00 a. m., Williamsport 11:15 p. m., arriving at Montandon 6:04 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1:50 p. m., Sunbury 4:15 p. m., week days, 4:30 p. m., Sunday, Washington 3:40 p. m., Harrisburg 4:49 p. m., dally, Williamsport, 6:00 p. m., daily, arriving at Montandon 9:45 p. m., through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 1 leaves New York at 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5:57 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.			
Westward.	STATIONS.	Eastward.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1:36	4:40	Montandon	9:15
1:53	4:57	Lewistown	9:32
1:59	5:03	Harrisburg	9:38
1:59	5:03	Harrisburg	9:38
2:16	5:20	Millburg	9:45
2:23	5:27	Glen Iron	9:52
2:31	5:35	Paddy Mountain	9:59
2:38	5:42	Colony	10:06
2:45	5:49	Zerby	10:13
2:52	5:56	Rising Spring	10:20
2:59	6:03	Penn Cave	10:27
3:06	6:10	Centre Hall	10:34
3:13	6:17	Glen Iron	10:41
3:20	6:24	Gregg	10:48
3:27	6:31	Linden Hall	10:55
3:34	6:38	Oak Ha	11:02
3:41	6:45	Lemont	11:09
3:48	6:52	Dale Summit	11:16
3:55	6:59	Pleasant Gap	11:23
4:02	7:06	Axemann	11:30
4:09	7:13	Bellefonte	11:37

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:25 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 1:15 a. m. and 7:55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8:35, 9:30 a. m., 10:05 a. m., 5:05, 6:05 p. m. and 8:10 p. m.

On Sunday trains leave Montandon 9:27 and 10:04 a. m. and 5:04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9:30 a. m., 10:05 a. m. and 5:06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

J. A. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Condensed Time Table.

May 18, 1896.				No 6 No 4 No 2				
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	Lv.	A. r.	a. m.	p. m.	
7:20	7:30	7:45	7:55	BELLEVUE NTE.	Ar.	10:04	6:10 10:30	
7:34	7:44	7:59	8:09	Nigh.	Ar.	9:49	5:57 10:10	
7:48	7:58	8:13	8:23	High.	Ar.	9:43	5:51 10:04	
7:52	8:01	8:16	8:26	Hicks Park	Ar.	9:38	5:46 9:59	
8:06	8:15	8:30	8:40	Hicks Park	Ar.	9:32	5:40 9:53	
8:10	8:19	8:34	8:44	HUBBLE'S	Ar.	9:27	5:44 9:58	
8:14	8:23	8:38	8:48	Snyderden	Ar.	9:22	5:44 9:58	
8:18	8:27	8:42	8:52	Snyderden	Ar.	9:26	5:37 9:59	
8:22	8:31	8:46	8:56	Snyderden	Ar.	9:21	5:37 9:59	
8:26	8:35	8:50	9:00	Huston	Ar.	9:20	5:33 9:59	
8:30	8:39	8:54	9:04	LAMAR	Ar.	9:21	5:31 9:59	
8:34	8:43	8:58	9:08	Clintonville	Ar.	9:20	5:31 9:59	
8:38	8:47	9:02	9:12	Krider's S'n g.	Ar.	9:14	5:24 9:59	
8:42	8:51	9:06	9:16	McKeeville	Ar.	9:08	5:18 9:59	
8:46	8:55	9:10	9:20	McKeeville	Ar.	9:03	5:18 9:59	
8:50	8:59	9:14	9:24	Salona	Ar.	8:59	5:11 9:59	
8:54	9:03	9:18	9:28	Salona	Ar.	8:58	5:11 9:59	
8:58	9:07	9:22	9:32	Salona	Ar.	8:53	5:05 9:59	
9:02	9:11	9:26	9:36	Jersey Shore	Ar.	8:50	5:05 9:59	
10:05	9:55			Ar.	Ar.	4:00		
5:08	7:10			Ar.	Ar.	4:00	7:10	
8:22	10:30			Ar.	Ar.	7:00	5:30	
6:06				Ar.	Ar.	14:30	5:30	
7:25	19:30			Ar.	Ar.			
a. m. p. m. Ar.				Lv.	a. m. p. m.	Ar.		
Daily.				1 Week Days.				6:00 p. m. Sunday

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

—W. W. Boob and wife spent Sunday with friends in Millheim.

—Miss Della Bartges went to Tyron last week on a visit to the family of Wm. A. Boal.

—Our tall and affable friend, C. C. Brungart, of Millheim, gave us a call and fixed his label to '99.

—Mrs. Mary Fredericks, of Spring Mills, has been visiting friends in Centre Hall the past week.

—Miss Pearl Putman, of Williamsport, has been the guest of Miss Roxanna Brisbane since Saturday.

—Mrs. John Conley and Mrs. Mary Odenkirk have been visiting among friends at Salona since last week.

—Mrs. Rev. Christine and mother, of this place, are visiting friends in their former home in Northumberland.

—Mrs. Christ Motz and son Fisher, of Woodward, were guests at the home of Mrs. Flora Bairfoot this week.

—Our esteemed friend, M. F. Rossman, of Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller, and reports things in good condition.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray arrived home last Saturday after enjoying a two weeks' visit in Philadelphia and Millersville.

—Mrs. Robert McCormick, and Mrs. William McCormick and two children, all of Tyron, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

—Mrs. Jennie Kreamer Heckman, of Lock Haven, with little daughter Kathryn, arrived last week on an extended visit to her father.

—Robert Dellett went to Homestead last week on a visit to his brother Frank and sister, Mrs. Christie Boyle. He will remain some time.

—Samuel Rowe left last week for Mechanicsburg, Pa., where he will enter the employ of C. Aultman & Co., the large implement manufacturers.

—E. D. Royer, of Millheim, a former resident of this place, gave the Reporter a call; he tells us he intends moving to this place again before next fall.

—Samuel Frank, postal clerk between Montandon and Bellefonte, is enjoying a week's vacation at the home of his father-in-law, Jared Kreamer.

—John and Will Smith, the hustling furniture dealers of Spring Mills, are frequent visitors in the town. They have established quite a large trade up in these parts.

—Hon. John T. McCormick, of Ferguson, a Democrat in whom there is no guile, spent a half hour in our sanctum, affording us an old fashioned chat—he is true as steel.

—Rev. D. J. Wolf, wife and little daughter, of Ruff's Dale, Westmoreland county, arrived last Tuesday, on a visit to Mrs. Wolf's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Durst, near Potters Mills.

—Mrs. Frank Crawford has gone to Lamar, Clinton county. J. H. Huff, of that place, Mrs. Crawford's father, fell off a building a few days ago and sustained severe internal injuries.

—Co. Supt. Gramley was in town Monday shaking hands with his many friends. The Prof. is conducting rigid examinations throughout the county and an applicant who receives a certificate is fully qualified to conduct a school.

—P. O. Stiver, one of Penns Valley's boys who has gone west and has become prominent and influential in public life, is one of the foremost suggested as the candidate on the Illinois state Democratic ticket for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. All Northern Illinois is for him and conditions generally point to the success of his candidacy. Mr. Stiver for several years has edited the Freeport Bulletin, a live and up-to-date Democratic organ. His Pennsylvania friends will wish him success in his canvass.

A Peck of Trouble from a Duck Egg.

Olive Matthews, keeper of a boarding house at Butler, Pa., has sued Levi Slater, from whom she rents her house, for \$5,000 damages for slander. The trouble began when Slater accused the woman of stealing a duck egg and swore at her so vigorously that some of the people in the neighborhood caused his arrest for profanity. He was assessed 40 cents each for 10 oaths, 60 cents each for five and the costs, a total of \$25.25. Following this the Matthews woman caused his arrest for maintaining nuisances. Then came the suit for slander, based on the accusation of the larceny of the duck egg, and it is said other suits will follow. Some people will inspire strife in a community when there is not as much even as a duck egg involved.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Ferdinandina, Fla., writes: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

The Celebration on the Fourth of July Promises to be a Grand Success.

Another business presenting itself. G. C. King has discontinued the meat market in our village.

William McClellan and family, of Lancaster, formerly of this place, are here visiting relatives and friends.

What will the Democracy do at Altoona towards redeeming our state from its present deplorable political condition.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Co. have had the roof of their building painted with a composition and then thoroughly sanded, making it water and fire proof.

C. P. Long the enterprising merchant of our village, has secured a chemical fire extinguisher for his large establishment here. It is very simple and easily handled.

Our farmers are busy with the hay crop, which proves to be quite a large one, but they don't take very kindly to the sudden collapse of the wheat bubble. Republican "prosperity" was of an exceedingly short duration.

Politics is beginning to boom up quite lively here. The shoe emporium of C. A. Krape is general headquarters for news and discussions. Quay's man Friday, (Stone) the Democratic nominee and the county ticket are now the main topics. Politics seems to have superseded the war news entirely, the fact is, the people have become weary and tired of reading bulletins announcing the destruction and sinking of a Spanish war ship about every other day, because like Banquo's ghost they won't stay down. They want something a little more substantial than shadows.

The celebration of the National holiday in our village will evidently be one of unusual interest. The Sons of Veterans have been untiring in their efforts and have made up a fine program. The morning will be enlivened with patriotic music from several bands, also a game of base ball will be played between the Rebersburg team, and the junior club of Spring Mills. In the afternoon there will be a tub race on the dam, followed by a bicycle race, after which a large and beautiful flag will be thrown to the breeze. The grand parade having been previously formed, consisting of citizens, secret organizations, fanatics, with bands of music and drum corps, will then proceed to the grounds at the head of the dam. The grounds are ample and beautifully located, and every necessary arrangement has been completed to accommodate the multitude. The amusements will consist of potato, sack and pie races and shooting match, also a variety of drills. The great feature of the afternoon will be the sham battle, which promises to be very exciting and quite realistic. In the evening the scarred and war worn veterans will give us a scene in army life—a regular camp fire and bean supper. The days' celebration to conclude with a magnificent display of pyrotechnics. Refreshments will be served on the ground all day and evening. Ample accommodations have been provided for horses, etc. During the day addresses will be delivered by Hon. John Love, Thomas Harter, W. T. Cannon, Dr. D. W. Wolf and others. Cash premiums will be presented for best shot in shooting match, best display in the parade and superiority in all the races.

Miss Tamer Shirk, of Linden Hall, who has been on the sick list for some time, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clark Bible, at this place.

Henry McClaskey, an aged gentleman of this place, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis since last Friday.

Supervisor Krumrine was crushing stone for the roads in our section last week.

The cherry crop, like the wheat and hay crop, with us, is plenty.

A number of our young folks went to the Synagogue and to Zion to attend the children's day service and report large crowds at both places.

Don'ts for Mothers of Boys.

Don't keep nagging your boy.

Don't treat your boy as a hardened criminal if you discover him in sin.

Don't forget that if you make your boy think he is going to the devil he won't be apt to disappoint you.

Don't deny your boy the healthful, restraining influence of plenty of outdoor sports and athletics. There is a whole sermon in the phrase "Muscular Christianity."

Don't make his room a sort of a junk shop for all the odds and ends of furniture too shabby or old fashioned to be used anywhere else in the house.

Don't be above apologizing to your boy if occasion arises. He will honor you for it.

Don't have a thing in the house too good for him to enjoy and share with you and don't make him use the back stairs in order to save the front hall carpet.

Don't shut him entirely out of the confidential talks concerning home, business and neighborhood affairs, but teach him to respect the confidence.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth \$50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from July 1 to 5th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about July 15, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 5th, great central valleys 7th to 9th, eastern states 10th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 5, great central valleys 7th, eastern states 9th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 8th, great central valleys 10th, eastern states 12th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. July 11 will average below normal in the northern, above in the southern and about in the Pacific states. Rainfall for the same period will be above normal in the Rocky mountain countries and the Missouri valleys west of the river, below normal in the upper Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, about normal in the New England and the Southern states.

Temperature of July will average above normal in the great central valleys and the southern states. Rainfall of July will be below normal in the southern states, upper Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys and on the Atlantic coast, about normal in the New England states, above in the upper Missouri valleys, the Rocky mountains and arid districts generally, in most of southern Canada and on the Pacific slope.

In many places in the great central valleys and the southern states drouth will materially damage the crops, but indications are that sufficient rains will fall in the arid countries about and immediately east of the Rockies to insure fair crops.

In the northern states the first half of July, usually the hottest, will be the coolest this year, and the last half of the month will be very warm in the northern states. The reverse of this will be true for the southern states.

Most rain will fall in the southern states from 10th to 22d, and most rain in the northern states during the first and last weeks.

Most of the northern states will experience drouth conditions from 8th to 22d, the southern states from 1st to 10. Nearly three weeks of a gradually average daily warmer will be experienced in the northern states from 5th to 26th, and the reverse in the southern states from 10th to 31st.

A remarkable feature of my long range forecasts for this year, made before the close of 1897, was that this would be above an average crop year for the western arid countries. Prospects are good at this time for the fulfillment of this prediction. The predictions were that during this year the wet weather districts would slowly drift westward across the continent.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

To Be Held at Hunter's Park.

The executive committee of the Union Veteran Legion met at Bellefonte and fixed September 10th as the date for the next annual reunion to be held at Hunter's Park.

Bob Moore, of LyFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

Butter..... 10
Eggs..... 10
Lard..... 7
Shoulder..... 7
Ham..... 7
Tallow..... 8
Potatoes..... 60
Onions..... 40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter..... 10
Eggs..... 10
Lard..... 7
Shoulder..... 7
Ham..... 7
Tallow..... 8
Potatoes..... 60
Onions..... 40

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

For the Next Sixty Days

A Nice Suit, \$10.49

Only, \$12.49

A Good Couch, \$7.65

A Nice Side Board, 6.28

Good Bedstead, 2.75

Fine Mattress, 3.00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

Spring Mills.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost.

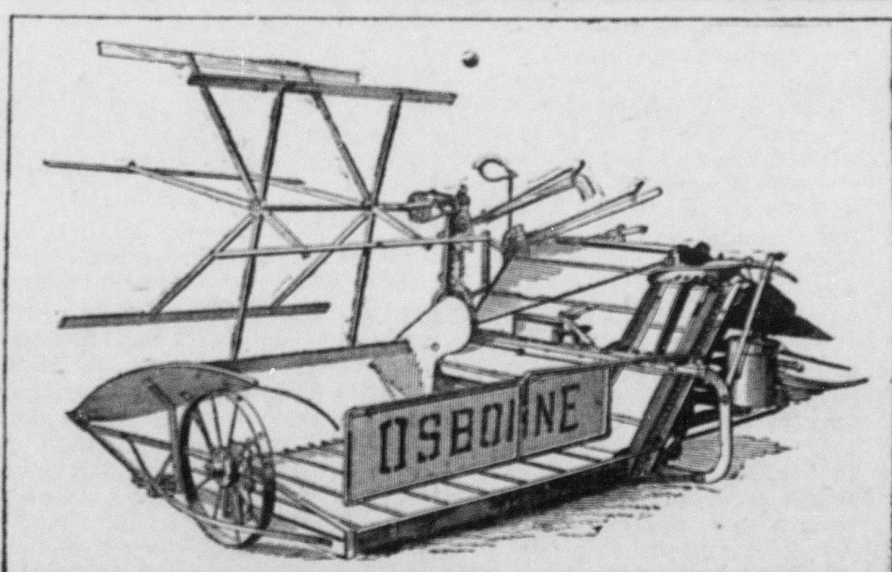
Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, = BELLEFONTE.



The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binders, the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder. I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds of binders and mowers. Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

IRA C. KORMAN,

Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.

A Contest Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Get in the Push and Win a Fine Suit or Overcoat.

A \$10.00 Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat. A prize worth working for. Open to the farmers of the entire Centre county. NO FARMER BARRED. Every farmer invited to enter. This suit and overcoat will be awarded

To the Farmer Who Shall Grow the Largest Pumpkin!

A FEW INTERESTING CONDITIONS.

- Contest to be decided October 15th.
- Persons wishing to compete must register before July 25th at our store, or by card to us.
- To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, October 15th.
- The first prize will be the choice of a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for \$10.00. A second prize—a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for \$5.00. Winners to take their choice.

No charge for registration. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke nor a lottery, but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed information gladly furnished at our store. Store will be closed July 4th.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - BELLEFONTE.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 19, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, PA. Office on second floor of Furbush building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. aug97

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on sec. d floor. jan96

DAVID F. FORTNEY, W. HARRISON WALKER, FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office north of Court House.

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Excha. ge.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWER, SPANGLER & HEWER, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. Jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL, Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Rehl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Young Clover in Wheat—Frequent Application of Gypsum—Setting Out Cabbage Plants—Etc., Etc.

YOUNG CLOVER IN WHEAT.

Where winter wheat was seeded with red clover the last spring it is probably making a good growth, and will very likely set large enough to oblige the reapers to cut high so as not to cut too much of it when it comes to harvest. Clover seeds much better on winter rye or wheat than it does on spring grain, though we have seen it grow pretty tall among spring-grown barley. The reason why it does better on winter grain is probably because it can be sown earlier, and is also benefited by growing in the fine soil made by frequent freezing and thawing of the surface during the winter.

FREQUENT APPLICATIONS OF GYPSUM.

Wherever the white, soft rock from which gypsum or land plaster is produced, it is ground during the winter in large amounts and sold at very low prices, often as cheap as \$2 to \$3 per ton. We have known farmers drive 12 to 15 miles in winter for a load of land plaster, as it is usually called. When it is thus plentiful and cheap, advantage is found in making two or three applications of it during the growing season to clover, peas and other broad-leaved plants. It is not good to apply to the small grains, especially if the season is wet. By increasing the dwarfing on the leaves it increases the liability of rust to attack them and thus injure the crop.—American Cultivator.

ARTESIAN WATER.

The water from artesian wells does not change, as no surface drainage can come into contact with it. If there are any impurities they are due to the minerals with which the water comes in contact as it passes through the earth's lower strata. These minerals may be beneficial to health, and are very rarely injurious. As the danger increases that surface wells will become contaminated, sinking these wells deeper or, better still, making artesian wells in their stead, will become more common. It will be better for the public health in many localities when this is done. Much of the ill-health in all new settlements comes from drinking surface water, or what is just as bad, getting it from wells so shallow that they depend mainly on surface drainage for their supply.

FEEDING OATMEAL TO CHICKENS.

Theoretically, and judging my analysis, oats and oatmeal ought to be the best feed for hens or their chickens. But whole oats have too much chaff to be profitably fed to chickens. Their crop is limited in size, and the chaff of the oat, besides being itself innutritious, is soft and interferes with crushing the grain. The same objections apply to feeding oatmeal, either dry or wet, to young chicks. Even if fed without the chaff the oatmeal is liable to compact in the chick's gizzard. Meal for chicks should always be cooked, and the harder the cakes made from it the better. Crush these cakes into small bits and fowl will eat them greedily.

FORAGE CROPS.

There was so great a supply of hay everywhere last year that many may think there is little need of growing forage crops, especially as the prospect is now good for another excellent hay crop. But well-cured corn fodder is better for cows in winter than is mow-dry hay, and such fodder crops as Hungarian grass and millet come in handy for feeding all kinds of stock. All these are hot weather plants, and will make a crop if drilled or sown any time in June after the ground is thoroughly warmed. Corn for fodder planted in June can be grown at a very small cost, as it will take the lead of weeds and can more easily be kept clean. Put in some of these to supplement any deficiencies in cattle feeding next winter.

SETTING OUT CABBAGE PLANTS.

Simple as the act seems of setting out cabbage plants, there is an art in this, as in nearly every farm operation, that needs to be understood to make it successful. More cabbage plants are killed by taking too much pains with them and not properly understanding the conditions. Deluging the newly planted cabbage with water simply packs the earth around the stem, which hardens as it dries and makes ingress of air impossible. The ground for cabbage or any other vegetable should be moist but never wet. Clip the top pretty freely. In fact, most of the old leaves may be removed, as the cabbage grows from its centre and will soon replace them. Then puddle roots by dipping them in warm water, and quickly placing them in soil dry enough to adhere to them. Then plant as quickly as possible in a place that has been freshly stirred, and very few will fail to grow.—American Cultivator.

STABLE CARE.

Whenever a cow is kept for milk there are few things that should never be lost sight of. To the man with a few cows and little money they are more important than to the rich man with many cows and more money. It should always be the aim of the owner to secure the largest possible amount of butter fat (because this is the only true measure of the value of milk) with the minimum amount of expense.

including food, time and capital invested. The cow should be comfortable, healthy and vigorous, able to consume, properly digest and assimilate food for her support and a large surplus for milk. The profit in dairying is always measured by this surplus. Moderate exercise, under favorable conditions, will contribute to the desired result; but every effort of the cow beyond that will detract from the profit. All the energy used in warming up ice-cold water, every moment she shivers in the cold wind, lessens the surplus of the milkpail. Cold, damp, dark or dirty stables are not comfortable; therefore, in such quarters a cow will not do her best.

In the exercise of my duties as a dairy inspector I have visited every class of stable, from the best to the worst; those that were dry, clean, light and well ventilated, down to those that were dark, damp, and filthy beyond description. Hundreds of times I have been met with the statement, "I would like to keep my cows clean, dry and comfortable, but I cannot afford it." In these inspections we note the kind and amount of feed used, etc., and also the amount of milk produced. This gives us a reliable basis from which to determine the kind of care and feed and the character of stables that bring to the owner the largest returns for the time, labor, capital and brains invested. Right here it might not be amiss to mention that it has often seemed to me that a great deal of time, much hard and disagreeable labor and the interest on considerable capital were wasted.—Hoard's Dairyman.

LIMBER NECK.

The newest and most fatal disease that we know of among chickens and turkeys is what is called "limber neck." This is very suggestive of the prevailing symptoms of the disease. The first trouble one sees with a fowl is that in trying to pick up food they seem to peck everywhere but the proper spot. Their necks are absolutely so limber that they have no control over their heads at all. In a short time—often but an hour or so—they squall down, stretch their necks out straight and when approached make a heart-rending squawk, but are unable to lift their heads at all. There are no symptoms of cholera or any other fowl trouble present. We know of one poultryer who lost over a thousand chickens last year, every affected one dying. The only recommendation that "limber neck" has is it does its work quickly; one is never in doubt about the matter from the very first.—Farmers' Guide.

SALVIAS.

In planning for the summer and fall garden if one has a bed in a conspicuous place and wishes something very showy that will bloom during the greater part of summer and until the late frosts, the salvia will prove a very satisfactory plant. When planted by itself and in large quantities there is nothing more showy or that will give a greater profusion of flowers than this.

The salvia will stand considerable drought if the beds are no higher than the surrounding surface, but when planted in mounds or in any raised situations they dry out very rapidly, and during a drought soon become unsightly. There are usually half a dozen varieties of this plant catalogued, but the brilliant scarlet flower of the Salvia splendens is the showiest and best. This is a valuable sort for cutting, as the flowers are borne in long racemes and work in splendidly with mixed flowers. The prettiest way to arrange them is to place several spikes in a tall vase by themselves, with a few of their own leaves for green.

There is one beautiful sort with intensely scarlet flowers which makes a brilliant bed for a part of the day, but the flowers drop off nearly always of sows. The greatest success with the salvia will be obtained from the early sown seed. Under favorable circumstances the seed will germinate in about five days, but sometimes a much longer period is required.

Two or three blue salvias are catalogued, but the scarlet kinds are the only ones worth cultivating. They must not be allowed to form seed, or if it is necessary to save one's seed, only allow one plant to go to seed, and keep the others blooming until after the late frosts. The most brilliant display of the salvia is during September and October. The cool nights of autumn seem to lend an additional glow to the brightly colored flowers. Stips of this plant root easily, and where there is plenty of space they can be kept over for another year.—Laura Jones in Agricultural Epitome.

POULTRY NOTES.

Hot weather breeds lice. Lice breed disease.

It is the weakly chick that first shows signs of gapes.

In-breeding is a very fruitful cause of gapes in young chicks.

But don't neglect that housecleaning. Clean out thoroughly—dirt floor and all.

Clean up the yards and outlying grounds. Fill up all low places where water is apt to stand.

This cleaning-up will prevent many cases of sickness among the flock and will prevent such diseases as cholera.

The griddles of worn out stoves make excellent feeding boards for young chicks and are easily cleaned.

If you have a hen that eats eggs we advise killing her for roast fowl or chicken stew. She will teach her companions the bad trick.

To rid the roost of the small red mites and gray spider lice there is nothing better than kerosene. Have

everything in the house movable, so it can be readily carried out of doors.

The roostpoles, dropping boards and nest boxes, together with any other loose boards, should be piled up out of doors; saturate well with kerosene and set on fire. After the oil has burned off throw sand over the pile to keep the wood from burning.

Cholera never attacks fowls that are properly housed and fed and where lice are kept down. By proper housing we mean clean, dry quarters, where the fowls are not packed in like sardines at night, and where the premises are kept clean.

If you have only ten or a dozen hens they may be confined in pretty small quarters and produce a good supply of eggs, if given the scraps from the kitchen, plenty of grass and a little grain in a good supply of straw or leaves so they will import eggs.

Grade up your flocks, get a good rooster of the herd you prefer; next year get another of the same breed not related to the one used this year; keep this up year after year for a little time, and you will have for all practical purposes a flock as good as a thoroughbred.

There are two or three things that should always be remembered by the person who is raising young chicks. One of them is, that nothing produces diseases among chicks so quickly as being exposed to cold and dampness. Another is that young chicks, as well as all other young things, must have exercise to thrive.

Chicks in the shell need the air which comes to them through their covering. If a broken egg is smeared over them the chicks quickly die. If the albumen remains over the shell, even for a short time after the germ has started into life the egg will be quickly addled. Whenever eggs are found smeared they should be at once taken from the nest and washed with water at about 105 to 110 degrees.

No Folding Beds at Cripple Creek.

Clerk A. N. Shaw, at the Metropole, in Denver, Colorado, has many experiences with people inclined to blow out the gas and perform other antics of a serious nature, but the latest incident occurred a few days ago, when a Cripple Creek man called to rent a room. The man from the land of gold was a good looking young fellow, but was apparently a stranger to many devices used to assist in making rooms roomy in the large hotels. He waited up to the desk, and with a modest blush remarked to the good natured clerk:

"Say, I'm going to get married next week, and I want to engage a room here in advance. I know the price'll be pretty steep, but don't care for that, for the girl I'm going to marry is the biggest nugget ever dug out of camp."

"All right, sir," said the clerk, and up to the second floor they went, and talked of the price per week on one of the best rooms in the house.

"Yes, this is a shiner," said the man from Cripple Creek; "but the smoothest thing in the shape of a room I ever saw" but he hesitated and looked over it carefully again.

"Something you would like more convenient?" asked the clerk.

"No of course not, at the same price, but how much extra would you charge me to put up a bed in here?"

Clerk Shaw saw the point in a minute and stepped over to a corner of the room, and let down a folding-bed. The man from Cripple Creek blushed again, and as he reached the office, remarked:

"I don't want you to think I'm a chump, but out in the mines we don't have any such hoisting machinery as that. Take a cigar, and if you ever tell the story keep my name out of it, and smoke whenever you feel like it—all the time charging to me—that's a great invention, and I thought it was a bureau."

Once More, the Unmanned Letter.

Here is a new story about the man who forgot to mail his wife's letter. The hero is a newspaper man who is connected with one of the New Orleans dailies:

Something over two years ago, on a cold winter's day, his wife gave him a letter to mail, and he slipped it into his overcoat pocket. It was addressed to a friend in Los Angeles. Two weeks ago, during a chilly snap, he put on the overcoat, and in the lining he felt the long lost missive. Conscience stricken, and without noticing the date or remembering when the letter had been given him, he rushed off and posted it. It was when the reply came from the friend in Los Angeles that the secret was out. The friend thought that the writer must have gone crazy. "I was glad to get your letter," the friend replied, "but what on earth is the matter with you? You wrote things that happened two years ago and about nothing else."

It took some time to get matters straightened out.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Ice Wagon Figures.

There are in use in New York city, about 1,500 ice wagons, which cost about \$350 apiece, so that the money invested in ice wagons amounts to about half a million dollars. Though ice wagons are made of the best procurable materials, to withstand the hard wear to which they are necessarily subjected, yet it costs a good deal to keep them up. After the first two or three years \$50 or more a year must commonly be spent on an ice wagon for renewals and repairs, so that the money spent simply for ice wagon repairs amounts to from \$60,000 to \$75,000 annually.

Great Britain has a longer sea-coast line than any other nation in Europe. It measures 2,755 miles, with Italy second, 2,472 miles. Russia ranks third, 2,000 miles, and France fourth.

DISAPPEARING GUNS.

THEIR GREAT ADVANTAGES OVER THE FIXED TYPE.

Impossible to Silence a Battery of Such Ordnance When Well Protected by Concrete and Sand—Method of Loading and Firing.

A young woman visiting at West Point was describing to the commandant of the post a wonderful model she had seen in the ordnance museum. "It is beautiful, Colonel, beautiful! Let me see, they call it a—oh, yes, a retreating gun!" My dear young lady," exclaimed the shocked officer, "the guns in our army never retreat!"

What this enthusiastic young person tried to name was a disappearing gun, such as appears for a moment above a huge bank of sand until discharged, and then sinks with a roar from sight only to appear a few minutes later to repeat the operation. And it is on account of this temporary vanishing that disappearing guns are so valuable. As it costs thousands of thousands of dollars to build a modern, high-power gun of large size, its brief exposure to the fire of an enemy is very desirable from an economical standpoint alone. The carriage upon which it is mounted costs much more than the old type, which elevated the guns at all times above the parapet, thus making a fair target for the opponent's gunners. However, as a matter of property insurance, the disappearing carriage is more than worth the difference in cost.

Then, too, it would be almost impossible to silence a battery of such guns when well protected by concrete and sand. In truth, it is asserted that no naval attack can do this. This is no part due to the fact that since the introduction of smokeless powder, the position of the battery will not be indicated by a dense pall of smoke. It can readily be appreciated how difficult it is to hit a gun which appears but for a moment at an unknown distance.

England made an interesting experiment some years ago to determine this very point. A dummy gun mounted on a disappearing carriage was put in a sand pit dug in an open field near the seashore. The appearance of the gun was accompanied by a puff of smoke, to imitate war conditions. H. M. S. Sultan then stood out at sea and turned all guns, heavy and machine, upon the target, but was unable to damage it. The weather was good and all the conditions were as favorable as possible. It was concluded from this that a battery of disappearing guns, well organized for defence, could not be silenced by a fleet. The only attack then to be feared is one from the land, and this must be provided against.

The gun in the position of load is hidden behind the parapet, and the gunners work there in comparative safety. The aiming is directed by officers stationed in observing towers at some distance on either side. By means of range finders they determine the position of the hostile ship, and then telephone the directions and elevation necessary to the officer in charge of the gun squad. The gun is quickly aimed at the unseen enemy, released from the catches which hold it in position, and as soon as it reaches the position for firing, is discharged. The shock of the discharge is taken up and distributed by hydraulic buffers, and is so great that the gun is thrown back behind the parapet, where automatic catches hold it in place until the firing is to be repeated.

The best type of disappearing gun-carriage is that made on plans designed by two of our own ordnance officers, in whose honor it is called the Crozier-Buffington carriage. This has proven a practical success, not only for the smaller calibres, but also for the larger ones, which seems remarkable when the strain upon ice carriage is considered. The gun kicks back upon discharge, with a force that makes the earth quake for hundreds of feet around. Yet this carriage takes up the shock and, by means of its hydraulic buffers, transmits it gradually until the gun comes quietly to rest in the position of load. Large guns of this type have recently been placed at Fort Schuyler, Hamilton and Wadsworth. The largest mounted is a ten-inch rifle, and will use a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds. In four seconds from the moment of discharge this mass of steel will pass over a mile and be capable of piercing ten inches of the best armor-plate. The largest gun in the world of this class has just been completed by our government and will soon be shipped to Sandy Hook. The calibre is twelve inches, and it is fifty-seven feet long. The gun and carriage weigh 175 tons. When fired the force of its recoil is equal to that necessary to stop a large train of Pullman cars within a distance of five feet when going fifty miles an hour. It takes 475 pounds of powder to produce this great result.

In an ordinary drill with the large guns of the seacoast defence, the firing must be simulated, as it costs something between \$500 and \$1,000 every time one of these mammoth guns is fired. Then, too, it would prove dangerous to shipping in this busy harbor. But the best kind of drill goes on in spite of this drawback at our forts. For instance, at Fort Hamilton, the men being in position, the officer in the observation tower sights some vessel in the offing and telephones directions for the aiming of the gun. This is done as carefully as in time of war. The gun is then released and, as it rises to the firing position, an observer seated aside of the breech sights on the vessel to verify the aim. The accuracy of range finding and aiming is remarkable. During a drill last week the smoke stacks of five different vessels were separately the objects of fire. Three times when the gun rose to the

firing position the aim of sight was on the smoke stacks. The other two times it was on a vital part of the boat.

When our system of coast defences is completed, every port of importance will be protected by these disappearing guns, hidden between parapets of concrete and sand. These, in connection with high power mortars, well manned, will make our coasts secure.—New York Post.

Preparing Searchlights.

The importance of the mirror in search lights is shown by the fact that there is not at the present time a sufficient number of these articles to supply the demand of the United States. These mirrors must be made with the utmost nicety, and the work is such that it is not easy to hurry it. It requires at least a week with present facilities to complete a mirror in the best style of the art. The glass, which must be of extreme fineness and purity, is molded into the proper form. It is in reality a concave lens with a backing of silver and protection of the finest hardened vulcanite. The operations of grinding and polishing must be conducted on the most scientific principles to produce perfect results. There is neither guesswork or question about it. The preparing of the arc lights is relatively easy when once the mirror is ready. The first search light mirrors were made in 1881 in England. France and Germany took up the business later, and a majority of the best work is done in these two countries. It is possible, however, to turn out perfectly satisfactory mirrors from our own shops. Our fortifications are at present most imperfectly equipped, very few of them having any facilities for producing search lights. In almost all of them a dynamo must be set up. This, however, is not difficult, the business having been reduced to such a fine art that within three or four months every fortification in the country could be furnished with these very necessary adjuncts.—New York Ledger.

The Sure-Footed Goat.

Of all the American game the big-horn are undoubtedly the warriest and hardest to approach. They live altogether on the high, barren mountains, and during the daytime choose the most open and exposed places on which to rest. A lone sheep will then lie down for only a few minutes at a time. He always has his eyes open and is continually getting up to obtain a better view of his surroundings. When there is a band of them, a few are always standing on watch while the others rest. They are expert climbers and good jumpers, very quick and agile in their movements. The goat, however, will go in places where the sheep cannot. Slow and uncouth appearing as he is, he is much more surefooted and can often be seen clinging to the wall of some dizzy height where one would think nothing but a bird could venture. At such times the hunter will often look closely at the surroundings and think he has surely driven the game to a place where it can not possibly escape him. But there is always a way, and no goat has yet been corralled on a mountain wall. Another peculiarity of the goat is that when wounded he will not hesitate to jump off a cliff in order to escape his pursuers. The writer has seen them deliberately cast themselves off precipices something more than a thousand feet in height and strike the bottom a mangled and shapeless mass.—New York Sun.

Warred Gould of the Coast.

Paul Gore, now clerk at the Auditorium annex, was room clerk at the Grand Pacific for several years. He tells a story in connection with Jay Gould's first visit to Chicago. Mr. Gould had registered at the Grand Pacific, and was standing in the lobby with his hands in his coat pockets, looking like a countryman in town.

The little millionaire approached J. P. Vidal, who was clerk at the house, and modestly asked him what would be the best way for him to go to Lincoln Park. Vidal not knowing who Gould was, gave him the necessary instruction as to street cars, etc. Gould heard him through and then said, "But could I not go in a carriage?"

"Yes, you can, but it is a little expensive," said Vidal.

"Well, as this is my first visit, I think I will try to stand the expense."

"All right, but to whom shall I charge the carriage?" asked the clerk. "To Jay Gould," came the quiet answer. Vidal almost fell to the floor, but Gould got the carriage.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Why a Colorado School Was Closed.

Mary Matthews, a nice little girl, lived so far from the schoolhouse that she rode a little blue-eyed confiding mule to the hall of learning. The teacher thought it unwise to allow the animal to graze about unharmed, so he attempted to club it away. The rest of the story is told in these expressive little lines:

Mary had a little mule,
It followed her to school;
That was against the rule.
The teacher, like a fool
Got behind that mule
And hit him with a rule,
After that there was no school.—Rifle (Col.) Reveller.

Production of Coal.

Coal is not only a production of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, medicines, perfumes and explosives. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal, over 2000 distinct shades of aniline dyes are made.

There are said to be fewer suicides among miners than among any other class of workers.

SURVIVORS OF 1812 WAR.

Father Smith Was Mustered In, but Did Not Get into the Fighting.

Eleazar Smith, of Danbury, N. H., New Hampshire's only survivor of the war of 1812, was 100 years old on Monday, May 16. Public exercises in honor of the event were held in the opera house.

"Father" Smith has perfect health and says that he expects to live several years more. He has never been sick in his life, a fact which he says is due to total abstinence from the use of tobacco and alcohol. He has never used glasses. His hearing is impaired only a little, and he moves about with freedom with the use of a cane. On warm days he goes to the house of neighbors to visit.

Mr. Smith is of English stock. His father served in the Revolutionary war and was at the battle of Bunker Hill, when Gen. Warren fell. Eleazar says he has heard his father relate that incident many times. A brother of Eleazar was killed in the Civil War. Eleazar enlisted in the second war with England on October 5, 1814, in the company recruited by Nathan Johnson of Grafton, N. H., Capt. Joshua Merriam, Lieut.-Col. Edward Size. He was eager to enlist as soon as the war occurred, but extreme youth barred him. Soon after enlistment he developed aspirations to become a drummer boy, and before long he was considered the most proficient in his regiment. The drum used by him in those days is still in his possession. To a visitor one of the first propositions made is to bring out the drum, and the old man then beats the "double quick," "drummer's call," and "double drag" correctly.

The company in which Father Smith enlisted never saw active service, being stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., several months awaiting a call to the front. This fact the old gentleman regrets to this day. He says he spent many hours watching the sea in quest of sails which he hoped would bring news that would lead him into service. "It was with regret," he says, "yet extreme rejoicing, that while at Portsmouth, word came of the close of the war. I shall never forget, however, the joy that pervaded the camp at Portsmouth. I was thrilled with emotion which I shall remember till my dying day."

Father Smith has a large stock of anecdotes on hand. He especially delights in telling how, on one occasion, while at Portsmouth, women visitors came to the camp. He, being the youngest, felt it his duty to entertain them, and he was soon waltzing with one, much to the surprise of his fellows, who deemed it a breach of military dignity.

"On another occasion," he says, "a fellow drove into the camp with a large barrel of cider which he started to sell by the glass. While he was drawing from a tap in one end the soldiers, who had clustered around so thickly that nobody could see what they were doing, stealthily bored a hole in the other end of the barrel, and in a very short time our friend found his cider gone."

Father Smith is still interested in national issues. He has voted for every President since and including Monroe, and says he hopes to vote for another in 1900.

Father Smith now resides with his daughter, Mary, the only one of five children living. He spends his time reading, drumming, and carving canes, having a collection of several hundred of the latter.—New York Sun.

"Nickels" for France.

The French Government have decided to introduce nickel into their coinage. It is not intended that the nickel shall entirely supersede bronze, as in the case in Belgium and Switzerland. The idea is to secure a piece of intermediate value between the half-franc and the 10 centime piece, which correspond more or less roughly with our sixpence and penny. The French Mint is busy just now issuing the new pennies and halfpennies with the designs of M. Daniel Dupuis. The same artist is engaged upon the new nickel piece, which will be of the value of twopenny. At first it was suggested to him that it might have a hole in the centre, like certain Chinese coins of small denomination, which are strung together on string. M. Dupuis, however, objected that this would interfere with his artistic handiwork, and the idea was abandoned. The proposed new two-penny piece are not approved of in all quarters. Some people declare that they will tend to oust the penny for tips to waiters and others.

Bug's Long Imprisonment.

The wife of Dr. C. H. Emory, of Bedford, Mass., a few days ago noticed a small white speck on the top of a hard oak table, of which she has been the owner for six years. Yesterday the speck suddenly developed into an opening about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, out of which crawled a strange looking bug, gray in color, about one inch in length, and having several arms and legs. There is much speculation concerning the strange insect. Undoubtedly it was embodied in the top of that polished centre table ever since the table was made from the rough lumber by the manufacturer. Since the possession of the table by Dr. Emory there has been no break in its surface, for Mrs. Emory has had it under her daily care. Dr. Emory still has the captive, and is trying to identify it.—New York Telegram.

"By Request."

An amateur singer takes particular pride in announcing that a certain song is "by request." When she does dishes at home it is "by request." We wonder she doesn't take more pride in it.—Acheson Globe.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

An old maid says she never married because she couldn't find a man to suit.

Eat in Haste

And suffer at leisure. When your abused stomach can no longer cheerfully and properly perform its duties, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla are like fresh water to a withered plant. This medicine tones the stomach, restores digestive strength, creates an appetite and with a little care in diet, the patient is soon again in perfect health. Try it and you'll believe in it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 35 cents.

Australian eggs now sell in London in large quantities.

A Fortune From a Scare.

An inventive genius who suffered from attacks by stray dogs when riding his wheel, set his wits to work to devise something which would be an efficacious, and yet comparatively harmless, means of defense. As a result he has brought out and patented a pocket pistol which will shoot ammonia, water or other liquid. The most vicious dog cannot withstand a few drops of ammonia in his mouth or eyes, and yet there is no danger of actually injuring a valuable animal which might playfully annoy a rider. The weapon has proved so much of a success as a means of defense as well as fun-making, that the lucky inventor is realizing much money from his device.

Right Way to Cut a Cable.

When the Havana cable was "cut" the men who performed the task did so sever the parts completely, but left



STRANDS INCOMPLETELY SEVERED.

connecting strands, as indicated in the accompanying sketch. So with the Manila cable. There is an art in doing everything—a right way and a wrong.

How to Detect Chicory.

Coffee which is suspected of containing chicory may be sprinkled on the surface of a glass of clear water. Coffee floats, while the chicory, being heavy, sinks, leaving a brown trail through the water. Chicory is soft to the touch and will crumble between the fingers, unlike the hard, gritty particles of coffee.

There are more than 50,000 gipsies in Spain.

TUMOR EXPELLED.

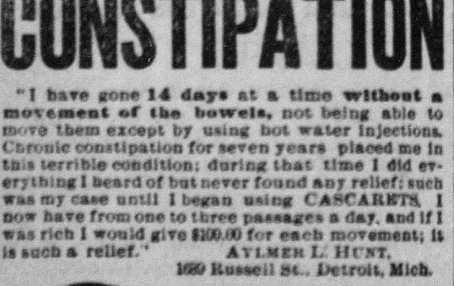
Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor. My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much. I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine. "After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me. "My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles. "It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony."

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and I feel rich I would give \$100.00 for each movement, it is such a relief."

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1, 1900.



CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

... CURE CONSTIPATION.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "A Helpful Religion"—Reform of Worship Urged—Some Practical Suggestions For Bringing It About—Sing the Old, Old Songs.

Text: "Send Thine help from the sanctuary."—Psalm 20: 2.

If you should ask fifty different men what the church is, they would give you fifty different answers. One man would say, "It is a convention of hypocrites." Another, "It is an assembly of people who feel themselves a great deal better than others." Another, "It is a place for gossip, where wolverine dispositions devour each other." Another, it is a place for the cultivation of superstition and cant." Another, "It is an arsenal where theologians go to get pikes and muskets and shot." Another, "It is an art gallery, where men go to admire grand articles, and exquisite fresco and musical works, and the Dantesque in gloomy imagery." Another man would say, "It is the best place on earth except my own home." If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Now, whatever the church is, my text tells you what it ought to be: a great, practical, homely, omnipotent help. "Send thine help from the sanctuary." The power ought to yield restfulness for the body. The color of the upholstery ought to yield pleasure to the eye. The entire service ought to yield strength for the soul and struggle of every-day life. The Sabbath ought to be harnessed to all the six days of the week, drawing them in the right direction. The church ought to be a magnet, visibly and mightily affecting all the homes of the worshippers. Every man gets roughly jostled, gets abused, gets out, gets in, gets a little better, gets a little worse. By the time the Sabbath comes he has an accumulation of six days of annoyance, and that is a starveling church service which has not strength enough to take that accumulated annoyance and carry it into the week. The business man sits down in church headachy from the week's engagements. Perhaps he wishes he had in his home the lounge with the newspapers and the slippers. That man wants to be cooled off, and graciously diverted. The first wave of the religious service ought to dash clear over the hurricane decks and leave him dripping with holy and glad and heavenly emotion. "Send thine help from the sanctuary."

In the first place, sanctuary help ought to come from the music. A woman dying in England persisted in singing to the last moment. The attendants tried to persuade her to stop, saying it would exhaust her and make her disease worse. She answered, "I must sing; I am only practicing for the heavenly choir." Music on earth is a rehearsal for music in heaven. But I am not speaking of the next world. Sabbath song ought to set all the week to music. We want not more harmony, not more artistic expression, but more volume in our church music. The English dissenting churches far surpass our American churches in this respect. An English audience of one thousand people will give more volume of sacred song than an American audience of two thousand people. I do not know what the reason is. You ought to have heard them sing in Surrey chapel. I had the opportunity of preaching the anniversary—I think the thirtieth anniversary—sermon in Rowland Hill's old chapel, and when they lifted their voices in sacred song it was simply overwhelming, and the music, in the evening of the same day, in Agricultural Hall, many thousand voices lifted in doxology. It was like the voice of many waters and like the voice of many thunderings, and like the voice of heaven. We hear a great deal of the art of singing, of music as entertainment, of music as a recreation. It is high time we heard something of music as help, a practical help. In order to do this we must have only a few hymns. New tunes and new hymns every Sunday make poor congregational singing. Fifty hymns are enough for fifty years. The Episcopal Church prays the same prayers every Sabbath, and year after year, and century after century. For that reason they have the hearty response. Let us take a hint from that, and let us sing the same songs Sabbath after Sabbath. Only in that way we come to the full force of the exercise.

Again I remark, that sanctuary help ought to come from the pulpit. Of a thousand people in any audience, how many want sympathetic help? Do you guess a hundred? Do you guess five hundred? You have guessed wrong. I will tell you just the proportion. Out of a thousand people in any audience there are just one thousand who need sympathetic help. These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheumatism and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the world; but I tell you there are no better states than are found by some of the young people. I have noticed among all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work come before thirty. Therefore, we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sympathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstracts of religion? What do they care to help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the brow-beating of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers who have plenty of fault-finding for every imperfection of handiwork, but no praise for twenty excellencies. While all of a sermon may not be helpful alike to all, if it be a Christian sermon, preached by a Christian man, there will be help for every one somewhere. We go to an apothecary's store. We see others being waited on; we do not complain because we do not immediately get the medicine we know our turn will come after a while. And so while all parts of a sermon may not be appropriate to our case, if we wait prayerfully, before the sermon is through, we shall have the divine prescription. I say to young men who are going to preach the Gospel: we want in our sermons not more metaphysics, nor more imagination, nor more logic, nor more profundity. What we want in our sermons and Christian exhortations as more sympathy.

I say to the young men who are entering the ministry, we must put on more force, more energy, and into our religious services more vivacity. If we want the people to come, you look into a church court of any denomination of Christians. First, you will find the men of large common-sense and earnest look. The education of their minds, the purity of their hearts, the holiness of their lives qualify them for their work. Then you will find in every church court of every denomination a group of men who utterly amaze you with the fact that such semi-imbecility can get any pupils to preach in! Those are the men who give reform statistics about church decadence. Frogs never croak in running water, all ways in stagnation. But I say to all Christian workers, to all Sunday-school teachers, to all evangelists, to all ministers of the Gospel, if we want our Sunday-schools, and our prayer-meetings, and our churches to gather the people, we must freshen up. The simple fact is, the people are tired of the humdrum of religionists. Religious humdrum is the worst of all humdrums. You say over and over again, "Religious humdrum," until the phrase means absolutely nothing. Why do you not tell them a story which will make them come to Jesus in five minutes?

Again I remark that sanctuary help ought to come through the prayers of all the people. The door of the eternal storehouse is hung on one hinge, a gold hinge, the hinge of prayer, and when the whole audience lay hold of that door, it must come open. There are many people spending their first Sabbath after some great bereavement. What will your prayer do for them? How will it help the tomb in that man's heart? Here are people who have not been in church for ten years; what will your prayer do for them by rolling over their soul holy memories? Here are people in crises of awful temptation. Thy friends are on the verge of despair, or wild blundering, or theft or suicide. What will your prayer do for them in the way of giving them strength to resist? In most of our churches we have three prayers—the opening prayer, what is called the "long prayer," and the closing prayer. There are many people who spend their first prayer in arranging their apparel after entrance, and spend the second prayer, the "long prayer," in wishing it were through, and spend the last prayer in preparing to start for home. The most insignificant part of every religious service is the sermon. The more important parts are the Scripture lesson and the prayer. The sermon is only a man talking to a man. The Scripture lesson is God talking to man. Prayer is man talking to God. If we understand the grandeur and the pathos of this exercise of prayer, instead of being a dull exercise, we would imagine that the room was full of divine and angelic appearances. But, my friends, let us do the work. We might as well now try to take all the passengers from Washington to New York by stage coach, or all the passengers from Albany to Buffalo by canal boat, or do all the battling of the world with bow and arrow, as with the old style of church to meet the exigencies of this day. Unless the church in our day will adapt itself to the times, it will become extinct. The people reading newspapers and books all the week, in alert, picturesque and resounding style, will have no patience with Sabbath humdrum. But what is the door of the church? The church are to be set open toward the world, the other half of the doors of the church must be set open toward the next. You and I tarry here only a brief space. We want another door to each other. We want to get out of this life at the right time and in the right way. Some fall out of life, some go stumbling out of life, some go groaning out of life, some go singing, rising, rejoicing, triumphing. We want half the doors of the church set in that direction. We want half the prayer that way, half the sermons that way. We want to know how to get ashore from the tumult of this world into the land of everlasting peace. We do not want to stand doubting and shivering when we go away from this world; we want our anticipation aroused to the highest pitch. We want to have the exhilaration of a dying child in England, the father telling me the story. When he said to her, "Is the pastor here?" she answered, "The pastor is here." It is so narrow that I can not walk arm in arm with Christ, so Jesus goes ahead, and he says, "Mary, follow." Through the church gates we have heard how many of your friends and mine have gone! The last time they were out of the house they came to church. The earthly pilgrimage ended at the pillar of public worship, and they marched out to a bigger and brighter assemblage. Some of them were so old they could not walk without a cane or two crutches; now they have eternal juvenescence. Or they were so young they could not stand the heat of the sun; the eternal hand guided them; now they bound with the hilarities celestial. The last time we saw them they were wasted with malaria or pulmonary disorder, but now they are as fresh and as healthy as the sprig of the pure air of heaven. How I wonder when you and I will cross over! Some of you have had about enough of the summing and snailing of this life. A draught from the fountain of heaven would do you good. Complete release you could stand very well. If you got on the other side, and had permission to come back, you would come. Think you were invited to come back and join your friends on earth, you would say, "No, let me tarry here until they come; I shall not risk going back; if a man reaches heaven he has better stay there." Oh, I join hands with you in that uplifted splendor.

In Freiburg, Switzerland, there is the trunk of a tree four hundred years old. That tree was planted to commemorate an event. About ten miles from the city the Swiss conquered the Burgundians, and a young man wanted to take the tidings to the city. He took a tree branch and with such speed, the ten miles, that when he reached the city waving the tree branch he had only strength to cry, "Victory!" and dropped dead. The tree branch that he carried and that he planted to be a great tree twenty feet in circumference, and the remains of it are there to this day. My hearer, when you have fought your last battle with sin and death and hell, and have been rooted in the conflict, it will be a joy worthy of celebration. You will fly to the city and cry "Victory!" and drop at the feet of the great King. Then the palm branch of the earthly race will be planted to become the out-branching tree of everlasting rejoicing: When shall these eyes Thy heaven-built walls, And peerly gates behold, Thy bulwarks with salvation strong, And streets of shining gold?

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Vast Sums Wanted Because of Ill-Treatment in Cuba.

It will be good news for the many persons interested directly or indirectly in claims against the Spanish Government growing out of ill-treatment in Cuba, or loss of property sustained there, to know that the State Department at Washington has not lost sight of them, and that the interests are to be fully conserved when it comes to a final settlement between the United States and Spain. These claims on file in the State Department now amount to an aggregate of \$16,000,000, and it is the purpose, when a treaty of peace is drawn, to provide therefor for their settlement, either directly or through the more usual means of a joint claims commission.

BIGGEST GUN IN THE WORLD.

One Now Under Way Expected to Throw a 2300-Pound Projectile.

Orders have been received by Commandant Mordecai, of the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal, from the War Department, directing him to construct the largest of the sixteen-inch coast defense gun now being built under the Government's plans.

The gun, which will be the biggest in the world, is to constitute part of the defense of New York Harbor. The efficiency is only problematical as yet. It is expected to hurl a 2300-pound projectile with a velocity of 2000 feet per second, a distance of 2000 yards and through thirty inches of solid steel.

Work upon it will be carried on day and night.

BIG GUNS SHORT-LIVED.

Sent Back to the Shop After the One Hundredth Firing.

"The life of a gun is one of the most unsatisfactory things about it," remarked an ordnance officer in discussing the war question, "and though a number of experiments have been made in connection therewith there is no absolute certainty as to the results. A general rule has been arrived at which is thought to be on the safe side of the matter, and that is that the modern steel gun should not be fired more than 100 times. After that, it matters not what the emergency may be, it is safer to dismantle the gun and send it back to the shop than to risk firing it, for the explosion of a gun is a decidedly and extensively dangerous occurrence to all in its immediate locality. The firing of a gun causes the steel to crystallize, and thereby becomes brittle as a file. So far as has yet been discovered, there is no remedy for it. It is not exactly a total loss after a gun has become dead, for the steel can be used for thousands of things in the way of bolts, braces and the like for new work and for repairs.

A modern gun is an expensive affair, running from \$75,000 away up. It is equally expensive to keep it in operation, the cost for each cartridge sent from it being over \$1,000, which does not include the putting of the gun on its emplacement or taking it down, nor the thousands of dollars necessarily expended in paying salaries and subsistence of the officers and men who operate it. This crystallization of the metal is one of the mysteries of the science of ordnance. The gun could be re-vivified to some extent by heating it to a white heat and allowing it to cool off slowly, but the treatment is not exactly satisfactory or even approximately certain as to results. It has been said of us as of other nations, that if we kept every gun we own in actual firing operation for even twenty-four hours the powder and shell bill would bankrupt us, and there is some truth in it. This crystallization of the metal is not confined to guns, however. The same thing occurs in the journals or axles used on the railroad cars. It is for that reason that careful railroads put on new axles every five or six years. In Europe there are laws upon the subject, though it is custom with us. In Germany it is unlawful to use an axle on passenger cars more than four years, though the limitation on freight cars is not so rigid. As with the off-road gun, the steel in the journal becomes so brittle by the crystallization in consequence of its use that it is liable to snap in a dozen places any time after its life is ended."—Washington Star.

A Naval Hero's Story.

From the Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.

Late in 1861, when President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers, L. J. Clark, of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, was among the first to respond. He joined the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter just before the memorable operations on the Mississippi River began. It was at the terrible bombardment of the Vicksburg forts, that the hero of this story fell with a shattered arm from a charge of shrapnel. After painful months in the hospital, he recovered sufficiently to be sent to his home at Warren, Ohio. Another call for troops fired his patriotic zeal, and Clark soon enlisted in Company H, of the 7th Ohio Volunteers. In the army of the Potomac, he was in many engagements. Being wounded in a skirmish near Richmond, he was sent to the hospital and thence home. Soon after he began the study and then the practice of veterinary medicine in a wider field than the Ohio village afforded, he went to Chicago.

A Wounded Hero.

Now in a wide practice, he is a member of Hatch Post, G. A. R., and lives at 1355 Ashland Ave.

Several years ago Dr. Clark's old wounds began to trouble him. He grew weak and emaciated, and his friends despaired of his life. He finally recovered sufficiently to be out but was a mere shadow, weighing only 90 pounds. The best medical attendance failed to restore his lost strength and vigor. "A friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark, "and they helped me so much that I bought a half dozen boxes and took them. I soon regained my strength, now weigh 190 pounds and, except for injuries that can never be remedied, am as well as ever."

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy to build up a run-down system, and heartily recommend them to everyone in need of such aid."

The man who seeks damages in court is sure to get what he's looking for. Nothing makes a woman so mad as having something to say and no one to listen. Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The owl's eyes have no muscles by which they can be moved; but extraordinary flexibility in the muscles of the neck enables the owl to move his head with incredible rapidity in any direction.

E. B. Walshall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A woman seldom cares anything about the answers to questions she asks.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The turtle may be slow, but he usually gets there in time for the soup.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. M. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The total length of the world's telegraph system has now reached 4,963,921 miles.

RUSSIAN STOVES.

The stove is the principle furniture of a Russian cottage. It fills a third of the interior of the principal room, being built of brick and plaster, flat on the top. During the day it is used for cooking and drying clothes, and at night it is the family bed, on which all the inmates sleep in a heap, pell-mell.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Every dog has his day—but the cat has a monopoly on the nights.

Pink's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HANBY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

Some men manage to talk a great deal and without saying anything.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A defective hammock has caused many fond lovers to fall out.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It's easy for the man who has no credit to keep out of debt.

Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles.

MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY.

Columbia Chain Wheels, \$75

Hartfords, \$50

Vedettes, \$40 & 35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

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The total length of the world's telegraph system has now reached 4,963,921 miles.



There's nothing in Ivory Soap but soap, good, pure vegetable oil soap. There's nothing to make the linens streaky, no alkali to injure the finest textures. The latter forms quickly and copiously, and wash-day is a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Try it in the next wash. The price places it within reach of every one. Look out for imitations.

Copyright, 1896, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

GROVES

MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50c.

GALATIA, Ill., Nov. 16, 1898.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. We have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold articles that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. I am truly, Yours truly, A. J. REED, Care & Co.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other valuable information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post-paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,

134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

RE U 25

LIQUID PINKETOL

50c. ACTUAL SIZE.

PROTECTION OR FUN.

SHOOTS AMMONIA, WATER, COLOGNE, OR OTHER LIQUID.

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations. It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise; breaks no ice and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and safely protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for a while instead of to the intended victim. It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and love of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in times of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and richly plated. Sent boxed and post paid by mail with full directions how to use for 50c. In 5c. Postage Stamp. Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order. As to our reliability, refer to R. G. Don's or Bradstreet's mercantile agencies.

NEW YORK UNION SUPPLY CO., 135 Leonard St., New York.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Patterns, Fashion Sheets, Glass of Fashion and Delinctor, for July, now ready. I have made arrangements for furnishing my customers with "advances" patterns, that is patterns not shown in current Nos. of The Delinctor. This has heretofore been possible only at largest city agencies.

FRUIT JARS.

3600 in stock, bought when snow was on the ground. The best Mason jar U or I ever saw. They are advancing in price. Can sell 'em to the man that made 'em at the price I charge you. Extra aluminum lids and first quality rubber rings at Racket prices.

China Annex Special.

24 sets Decorated Toilet Ware, 6 piece, \$1.69. 9 piece, \$2.00. 11 piece, \$3.75. Big values.

G. R. Spigelmeyer.

Our Store

will be
closed

Monday,
July 4th.

Wolf &
Crawford.

CENTRE COUNTY JUSTICE.

Union County Finds Fault With the Judicial Balances.

Our readers will no doubt remember the account of an attack on Harry Gensberg by highway robbers, in Centre county, which was published in this paper. The outrage was committed on November 13, 1897, the robbers pulling Gensberg from his wagon and beating him terribly; no doubt they would have killed him, had not a Mr. Runkle of Middleburg appeared on the scene.

Circumstances pointed to the guilt of a certain party in this county and on the 28th of February he was arrested and after a hearing before Justice Reinhart, of Hailes township, Centre county, he was committed to Bellefonte jail. Later on another party was arrested and also confined in jail. At the April term of court the case was tried.

There was plenty of circumstantial evidence against one of the prisoners, whilst the other established an alibi.

The jury declared both the prisoners not guilty and placed the costs on Gensberg.

Having been at considerable expense in arresting the prisoners and getting them to jail, paying attorney fees, etc., Gensberg was obliged to borrow money. His note matured and, being unable to pay, his furniture and goods were sold by the sheriff of this county last week.

Tuesday of this week Sheriff Cronister, of Centre county, came down, arrested and took Gensberg to jail until he pays the costs. As we understand it the Judge refused Gensberg a new trial. We heard Sheriff Cronister, who heard the evidence in the first trial, say that there was no doubt in his mind as to the guilt of the one man. If the Sheriff has that opinion, why did not the Judge give Gensberg another chance.—Mifflintown Times.

Paid for Carrying Mail.

The railroads receive 8 cents per pound of mail carried for the government, while the express companies get their shipments transferred at one cent per pound. About \$30,000,000 are paid annually to the railroads for hauling the mails. This is more than one-third of the postal receipts.

A River Carnival.

Lock Haven will have a river carnival on the night of July 4. All the boats on the river are to be decorated and illuminated with lanterns and will join in making a parade. Colored fires, sky rockets, Roman candles and fireworks of every character will enliven the demonstration which is to be named in honor of Dewey.

OLD GLORY AT PLEASANT GAP.

Interesting Event.—A Monster Flag Put High in the Air.

Our neighbors at Pleasant Gap had a grand raising of the Stars and Stripes, last Thursday afternoon, by stretching a wire cable from two peaks in the gap where the old toll-gate used to be, and on this, immediately above the pike, now proudly floats the American flag, 75x40, some 400 feet above terra firma making it look like a 10x6 emblem.

The day was all that could have been desired and a large crowd had gathered from the surrounding townships to witness the affair.

The flag was made to slide from the cable on the west towards the centre by rings fastened to the top. A light wire, drawn by ten young ladies, sped the great banner, weighing 100 lbs., on its way, at short intervals as they ascended the steep mountain side. Mary Twimyer, Verda Tate, Susan Gill, Georgie Bilger, Mame Bell, Lulu Thomas, Bessie Wason, Sallie Johnson, Nellie Griffith and Cora Brooks.

As the flag started on its journey it was cheered by the crowd and saluted by the rattle of musketry from a squad under the command of Wm. Keister. Jasper Brooks, master of ceremonies, had the following program admirably carried out:

Music by the band at 1 p. m.
3 p. m., Prayer by Rev. Reick, and Address of Welcome by Rev. Leisher.
Opening address by Hon. John G. Love.

Raising of the Flag.
Music by choir. Music by Band.
Address by Wm. C. Heinle, Esq.
Address by D. F. Fortney, Esq.
Addresses by Rev's Reick and Williams, also by Col. J. P. Coburn.

Credit is due for the success of the affair to the committee of arrangements, consisting of the following: Jasper Brooks, Wm. H. Noll, Jas. Kerstetter, John Mulfinger, Wm. Grenoble, Wm. Bilger and W. A. Hoover. To the ladies of Pleasant Gap is due all praise for the making of the immense flag, etc.

Volunteers to the Front.

Tuesday afternoon thirty-two volunteers left Bellefonte for the front to enlist in Uncle Sam's little trouble with the Dons. There were over a hundred applicants and there were many disappointed faces in the lot turned down by the recruiting officers. Penns valley furnished Wm. H. Fielding, of Linden Hall; Wm. Woods Keller, Pine Grove Mills; David J. Koch, Fairbrook; John Thomas, Centre Hall; Otis Osman, State College; Louis A. Walker, Rebersburg, and John J. Weaver, Pine Grove Mills. The boys expect to arrive at Chickamauga today, Thursday, at noon. They were given a big send off at Bellefonte. Bands played, speeches and cheering were on the program while the boys waited on the train.

Candidates to Be Commenced.

Dr. Atherton, president of Penn's State College, is in receipt of a request from Secretary of War Alger for the names of the three students ranking highest in military proficiency, it being the intention of the department to appoint them second lieutenants in the U. S. army. President Atherton gave these names: J. H. Andrews, Harrisburg, battalion major; F. A. Kaiser, Wilkesbarre, captain Company D; Wm. A. Hutchinson, Warriorsburg, captain Company A.

The Susquehanna Lutheran Reunion.

The Susquehanna Lutheran Reunion, eighth annual meeting, will be held at Island Park, between Sunbury and Northumberland, Thursday, August 4th, 1898. A splendid program has been prepared, special rates have been arranged with all the transportation companies, refreshments can be obtained right on the grounds or at the hotels of either of the adjoining towns, and every possible comfort has been secured to insure a day of wholesome pleasure and enjoyment.

Will Not Stand the Weather.

The flags hung within the last two weeks at Coburn and Pleasant Gap, do not stand high winds which roar through the gaps in the mountains over which they are hung. The flag at Coburn has been torn almost to shreds, and the large one at Pleasant Gap has two or three rents in it already. The heavy rope at the bottom has been torn loose, but the Pleasant Gap ladies will repair it; the damage done. The flags have too large an area to stand the wind pressure.

Look Out for It.

A new and dangerous counterfeit half-dollar has made its appearance, says an exchange paper from a neighboring county. It is made of lead, with a little glass in its composition to give it the necessary ring, but it is soft and light in weight. The color is good and the workmanship exceedingly fine, making it hard to detect when not handled singly.

Reformed Reunion, Island Park.

The Reformed church in central Pennsylvania will hold its second annual reunion on the popular picnic grounds, Island Park, between Sunbury and Northumberland, on Tuesday, July 28. Cheap excursion rates will be secured on all railroads leading to the Park.

LARGE CAPACITY.

Ground Broken for an Immense Reservoir up in the Mountain.

The borough has placed the contract for building the main reservoir with the Malone brothers, who did the ditching and laid the mains for the new boro water plant. The reservoir will be located with a fall of about 150 feet above the diamond, giving a water pressure of about 60 pounds. Last week the contractors started to work on the job and cleared a space of trees and stones which will be occupied by the large basin. The reservoir as staked off, will be about 100 by 70 feet, and will be built on the mountain side. It will have a capacity of about 500,000 gallons, and is to be ten or twelve feet deep. The actual cost cannot be learned, we having requested figures from three members of the council, all of whom "had forgotten," "didn't know," and he "thought \$1035." The reservoir will be tamped with clay, and its sides and bottom puddled with this article, which is guaranteed to hold the water, with promises of cleanliness. From the reservoir about 100 feet of 12 inch pipe will be laid, several hundred feet of 10 inch, and up to the diamond 8 inch mains will conduct the fluid. 6 and 4 inch system will supply the rest of the town from one end to the other.

All the ditching and laying the pipe through the town has been completed, and the ditches closed. When the reservoir is completed little work remains to turn on the water. To finish the plant will bond the boro to the limit. Almost over \$6,000 has been already expended, irrespective of the reservoir, and there's more 'a-comin'.

The council showed some slight anxiety about having enough water, but during the last week claim to have discovered a new spring on top of the mountain which sets at rest all doubt of a water famine to their minds.

The town will be bonded to the full legal limit of debt. Whether this is to be a benefit to the town time alone will determine. There is a wide difference of opinion among the citizens, while many silently await the outcome in terror.

Want a Water Works.

Millheim, down the valley, is now nursing a little serious consideration of supplying the town with an up-to-date water system. The town is one of the oldest in the county, having turned its century mark several years ago, has a population of about 800, yet its citizens depend entirely on wells and cisterns for their supply. An excellent gravity system can be put in with an abundant supply of water from a strong spring in the mountain north of the town. Enterprising citizens there will push the matter along and interest the council.

Died at Coalburg.

The death of Mrs. Catharine Weber occurred last Saturday morning at her home at Coalburg, at the age of about seventy-eight years. Her death was due to a general breaking down of the system, having been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for several years. She was the widow of Jacob Weber, deceased, who died about two years ago. She was the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom survive her. The funeral took place Tuesday morning, interment being made in the Coalburg cemetery.

Shortened the Term.

The school board has decided upon a seven months term of school instead of eight as heretofore. The term was shortened that a special summer term could be taught and an additional fourth school opened without so heavy an expense to the tax payers. The policy to be pursued by the present board is to hire all teachers as far as possible from at home. This move is a commendable one, giving encouragement to those teachers in the town who have been compelled to ask other localities for positions.

Didn't Pay.

Ex-Surveyor of Customs P. Gray Meek, who had made a proposition to the Democrats of Chester county that if they would furnish him with 2000 paid-subscribers he would rehabilitate an organ for the party, now declares that he has abandoned the proposed enterprise, because, although the names of the subscribers were supplied it was left with him to collect the respective obligations.

Contained Gunpowder.

Miss K. Kieffer, of Lewisburg, while arranging things about the house Thursday threw a small package that she found lying in a closet into the kitchen stove. Instantly there was a great explosion, and Miss Kieffer was so severely burned that her condition is serious. All that saved her eyesight was the fact that she wore eye glasses. It was ascertained later that the package contained gunpowder.

A Soldier's Child Dies.

The little sixteen-months-old son of Sergeant Charles Garis, of Co. B, 5th Reg. Pa. Vol., died Monday afternoon, below Pleasant Gap. Charles received a ten day furlough to leave for his home, arriving there a few hours before the death of his son, being summoned by a telegram from Chickamauga.

KILLED NEAR SNOW SHOE.

Steven Visoski, a Hungarian, Killed While on His Way Home from a Picnic.

Last Saturday a large Hungarian picnic was held near Snow Shoe. Among the number was Steven Visoski, his wife and their little daughter, about four years old. After having a good time during the day Visoski and his family started home late in the evening. When half way there Mr. Visoski told his wife and child to go on, while he started back to the picnic grounds. This was the last seen of him alive. About eleven o'clock that night two men came along and found his body lying in the road, and upon examination found that he was dead and that his neck was broken. On the side of his head was a deep cut, showing that he evidently had been hit with a club or stone.

The place where the body was found was within one hundred yards of where he lived and in the vicinity of Clarence. The murdered man's remains were at once removed to his home where a grief stricken wife and child awaited him.

There seems to be no clue to the perpetrator of this foul deed. The supposition is that he was killed by one of his own countrymen in a drunken quarrel. District attorney W. J. Singer was notified and at once went to the scene and will conduct a thorough investigation of the case. At first it was thought robbery might have been the motive of the crime, but the finding of his watch and pocket book on his person set at rest this theory.

Visoski was a man aged about thirty five and leaves a wife and a little girl four years old.

Telephone Extension.

The Bell telephone company contemplate putting Tusseyville and Colyer, our two little thriving towns across the valley in connection with the rest of the world in course of a month or two. The people over there want phones and several subscribers have been secured.

Stamp Your Checks.

After June 30 the new Revenue law requires a 2-cent stamp on every note for \$100 or any part thereof. Failure to use the stamp by the maker or drawer of the check or note is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$100. Stamps can be purchased at all banks.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, Proprietor.

You'll find us fighting High Prices and Exorbitant Profits. We have set the pace and now others must follow.

SOMETHING NEW

In the way of a bargain is springing up day after day. You would not profit by only reaching these announcements closely, but you should be on hand to share them.

Banner Lye, per box..... 10c
Coca 8 inch, 1 r lb..... 5c
1 doz box Parlor Match..... 1 1/2
Ladies' Dr. 8 in C..... 5c
Ladies' Black H..... 5c
1 doz 100..... 25c
Wire Nails, 1 r lb..... 25c
Head light O, per gal..... 5c

On Friday all day we will sell Table Oil Cloth, 1 1/2 yd. wide, at the give away price per yd. 10c

You can buy of us on Saturday only, a 75c package of B. & E. Extract, make 1 gal. for 5c

No more than one package to a customer.

Any of above at these prices, sold only for the money down.

We have the agency for the Columbia (Minneapolis) Flour. Try it.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line. Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.

Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety. Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.

Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.

Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, \$1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Gingham for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3 1/2c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

June Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - \$5.00

Porch Settees. - - - \$1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

..... We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Phone 1302. - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

Our Annual 9c. Sale Now in Progress!

This statement within itself is enough to crowd this store with people from morning until night, for the fame of our 9-cent sales has spread far and wide throughout all Centre county, and yearly it is looked forward to by our patrons with increasing enthusiasm. For the next two weeks 9 CENTS will be "the power in the chair of state"—12c. prices, 15c. prices, 20c. prices, 25c. prices, and even some articles marked as high as 30c. have succumbed to the magical power and have helped to pay that price tribute which so many people eagerly look forward to. For three years our 9c. sales have been the talk of all Bellefonte. Competition has been unable to originate anything that will repel the force of these bargain prices or arrest the attention of that stream of people who always accord our annual invitations a hearty response. This is the third star of that BRIGHT BARGAIN GALAXY. We hope to make it shine farther and brighter than any of its preceding companions. Below is the list. Read carefully. Every item is a hot shot aimed at the target competition, and every one of which will ring the bell. Come with the crowds.

Notions.

If you shop at this notion counter bring a basket with you; you need it to carry your purchases away.

Shoe brush 9c.
Cloth Brushes 9c.
Scrubbing Brush 9c.
2 good Hair Curves 9c.
12 c. 3 Lead Pencils 9c.
6 bars Cream Butter, Milk Soap 9c.
9 c. 20 School B'gs 9c.
10 pairs g. d. Pins 9c.
3 dozen Safety Pins 9c.
1 c. 20 Wire Hair Brushes 9c.
1 c. 20 Machine Oil 9c.
2 bottles V. e. 9c.
1 bottle Ladi's Shoe Po-sh 9c.
1 c. 20 Paper Lamp Shades 9c.
1 pint bottle Ammonia 9c.
3 bottles Good Writing Ink 9c.
12 spoons Darning Cotton 9c.
4 large Tin Cans 9c.
1 c. 20 Colored Buttons 9c.
3 c. 20 Chinese Ironing Wax 9c.
5 Fox Stripes 9c.
24 dozen Shirt Buttons 9c.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of articles just like these in Bellefonte's great money saving store—hundreds of articles that space will not permit us to mention.

Domestics for 9 Cents.

2 yards fine yard-wide Bleached Muslin for 9c.
2 yard wide Unbleached Muslin for 9c.
2 yds any color Outing Cloth for 9c.
2 yds g. heavy Shirts for 9c.
1 yd by 5 yds Denim for 9c.
2 yds any color Outing Cloth for 9c.
3 yards 2 c. color Calico for 9c.
2 yards 3 c. 4 p. on Gingham for 9c.

We will sell during this sale all colors Dress Linings at 2 yards for 9c.

Writing Paper.

100 boxes highly enameled Writing Paper, consists of 21 envelopes and 24 sheets of paper, never sold by us at less than 25c. a box, now go per box, 9 cents.

White Metal Tea Spoons.

75 dozen White Metal Tea Spoons, will not tarnish and guaranteed to wear, per set, 9 cents.

Wash Goods.

Nine cents will be the ruling passion of the hour. While in many instances we say "2 yards for 9c." or "3 yards for 9c." you are at liberty to buy all you want. 25 pieces of Lawn, all new and fancy design; some pieces in this lot have never had a yard cut from them; bought late in season and worth all the way from 15c. and 25c. per yard, all go now at the uniform price, 9c. Displayed on front counter.

250 yards Fancy Lawns in all the new spring printings, worth 12c and 15 per yard, all go now at 2 yds. for 9c. 25 pieces of Challis, new designs, pretty patterns, 3 yds. for 9c. 1000 yards printed Dimities, comprising all the new designs out this season, sold during early part of season for 15c., 20c. and 25c. a yard, all go now at per yard, 9 cents.

Jewelry Bargains.

And every one of them guaranteed to give you satisfactory wear. Shirt Waist sets in gold and silver finish, worth 25c. per set, now 9c. Five gold-plated Collar Buttons with celluloid backs for 9c. Jeweled Hat Pins in gold or silver finish, same sold as high as 50c., now each 9c.

Great Cut in Millinery Prices.

600 ladies' untrimmed Hats, formerly sold at 75c, \$1, and as high as \$1.50, all go in this sale at 25 cents. They must all be sold and we make this cut in prices to sell them quick. Corresponding reductions in Flowers, Ribbons and other Trimmings. 300 Ladies' Sailors at 9 cents.

Window Shades.

1000 Felt Shades on spring rollers, all complete, all colors, each 9 cents.

At the Fancy Goods Stock.

Listen to what nine cents says here: 25c. Belts now go at 9 cents. Stamped Doilies, regular 17c. ones, now 9c.

Ladies' Gloves.

100 pairs Ladies' Gloves in blacks, tans and slate colors, worth all the way from 25 to 50c. a pair, we close the lot per pair, 9c. Men's Suspenders. 50 dozen men's and youth's Suspenders, a regular 25c. article, now per pair, 9c.

Laces.

125 pieces Tarchon Lace, guaranteed 12 yards to the piece, during the sale to be sold at 9 CENTS for the DOZEN YARDS.

Crash.

800 yards cotton Tea Toweling at the rate of 3 yards for 9 cents. 400 yards all linen grass cloth Crash, worth 12 1/2c. per yard, now 9 cents.

A Bargain in Dress Gingham.

25 pieces of Fancy Dress Gingham, fast colors, all desirable designs, never a yard in the lot worth less than 10c.—they all go now 2 yards for 9 cents.

Carpets.

We are making special efforts to make out new Carpet Department a success and think we have succeeded—our sales having been unusually large. During this sale we shall sell a superior article of a Hemp Carpet at 9 cents a yard, and a very good quality of Chinese Matting at the same unapproachable price of 9 cents. Come early and get these plums.

KATZ & Co., Ltd.,
THE GLOBE, - - - BELLEFONTE.